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Devoted to Western Travel and Development

F 850

A 835

Apr-June
1919

Published at Los Angeles, California, for
Distribution on the Trains of the
Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad

EDITED BY DOUGLAS WHITE



Palo Verde Valley

A Magic Land of Opportunity

By A. E. WARMINGTON

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA needs no introduction. Environment and wealth have been the magnetic influences that have drawn people from far and near to this earthly Paradise. And the father of both of these, as far as Southern California is concerned, was the solving of irrigation problems. A delightful, healthful climate and rich, deep soil were the gifts bestowed upon this great district by nature, and it was left to the ingenuity of man to add water, the other essential feature, to this wonderful combination to make it perfect.

So one district after another of this land of rare opportunity has been settled, until now there remain only a few spots of undeveloped rich lands, one of which, and probably the most promising of all, is the Palo Verde Valley, which borders the Colorado River, in Riverside County.

Although this valley was comparatively little known three years ago, the writer presented the proposition to connect it by rail with the outside world to Mr. J. M. Neeland, who had been so successful in railroad development work in Mexico and other

places, and through his foresight and faith in the future and stability of the valley, the California Southern Railroad was completed in 1916.

This enterprise was memorable as it was commenced and successfully consummated during the stress of the World War.

Since then the valley has far outstripped the expectations of its most ardent sponsors and is now one of California's famous valleys.

Every person who dreams of owning his own home, a home surrounded by flowers, palms and productive fields, can find the realization of his dreams in this favored spot. Indeed, it is such a happy combination of home possibilities and potential wealth, that it has won the hearts of all who have seen it.

It was probably due to the natural attractiveness of the valley that caused O. P. Calloway, at that time surveyor-general of California, to make the first official filing on irrigation water from the Colorado River to be used on this land. This was on July 17, 1877, and associated with him in this enterprise was Thomas Blythe of San Francisco. This filing has since been officially ap-

proved by the United States Government, and thus the people of the valley hold prior rights to the waters from the Colorado River.

But the irrigation project initiated by Mr. Calloway and Mr. Blythe was never completed by them. For in 1883, Mr. Calloway was killed by the Indians and the following year Mr. Blythe died. From that time until 1906, the valley lay dormant, but in that year the Blythe holdings were sold and development of the irrigation system again commenced, but it remained for the providing of rail transportation for the real development of the great potential possibilities of the valley.

The Palo Verde Valley is twenty-five miles in length, and has an area of approximately 100,000 acres. Bordering this area of bottom land, is a large mesa, lying between the valley proper and the mountains. This too is replete with possibilities for it heads the list of undeveloped domains which Secretary Lane is advocating for homes, independence, wealth and health for our returning soldiers.

When prospective settlers become interested in a new locality, they seek information on the following features concerning it: The quality of the soil, the climate, the water sources, transportation facilities, markets, and home and social environments. It might be well to consider these things in order, as applied to the Palo Verde Valley.

Soil

When the Colorado River was cutting its way through the elevated country that lay between its source and the ocean, it carried in solution the decomposed organic elements of the soil, as well as the volcanic ashes of the lava beds, and deposited much of these in the valleys at the lower end of the river. Thus the soil of the Palo Verde, Imperial and other valleys bordering the river has been built up of the best chemical elements that go to insure successful plant production, where sufficient water is applied.

The virgin soil of the Colorado River valleys is a decided contrast to that of the old farming districts of the East, where frequently the soil has been

robbed of its wealth. In other words, the soil at the present time is worth intrinsically more than it probably will



WHERE WATER MAKES WEALTH

Top to bottom—Colorado River at the intake—the source of Palo Verde Valley's water supply; Imported Percherons on the George J. Read ranch; Frank De Boo in his wheat field; one of Palo Verde Valley's diversion gates.



PALO VERDE VALLEY IS A WONDERFUL ALFALFA COUNTRY

be after a few generations have farmed it. It is now a treasure house of plant chemicals.

Climate

Southern California climate is so well known that it seems almost useless to describe it here. Some one has said that the climate of this district has been advertised more than that of any other district in the world, and that is probably true.

However, the climate of the Palo Verde Valley has some characteristics peculiar to itself. One of these is the fact that it is far enough from the ocean to be exempt from fogs and rain. The temperature is so even throughout the year that crops grow there every month, and people may enjoy the open and out-of-doors exercise every day.

The elevation of the valley is greater than that of the Imperial Valley, being

between 200 and 300 feet above sea level. This has its effect on the climate. Then, too, the mountain ranges near at hand insure a circulation of fresh air at all times.

From the fact that the United States Government has endorsed the water claims for the valley, it may be understood that there is no danger of a lack of it for irrigation, providing the irrigation systems are extended and enlarged to meet the growing demands of the district.

The water rights are owned by the Palo Verde Mutual Water Company, a corporation owned and controlled by the farmers themselves. The stock is so distributed that each farmer gets one share for each acre owned by him. There is no charge for water. It is free and can be used in any quantity desired. Simply the cost of maintenance and distribution is equally as-



BUILDING THE CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN RAILROAD



Hogs on the Rihn Ranch in Palo Verde Valley



A Wheat Field in Palo Verde Valley

sessed to the stockholders. Upwards of a million dollars will be spent during the next year in canal and levee extension and development.

One of the best features of the irrigation system of the valley is the fact that the intake (where the water is taken by gravity flow from the Colorado River) is of reinforced concrete set in solid granite, thus there is no chance of danger from floods.

It is not necessary to use the river water for domestic purposes as is the case in most of the Colorado valleys, for underlying the entire valley at various planes of from fifteen to sixty feet is an abundant supply of clear, cool, pure, wholesome water that is easily obtained for domestic uses.

Crops and Markets

The first rice and cotton produced in California were grown in the Palo Verde Valley. Not only that, but it has been proved by actual experiments that this valley is especially adapted for cotton, which is generally considered one of the most profitable crops of the South. The cotton grown here seems to be in every way equal, if not superior, to the cotton produced in the Imperial Valley, which is graded as perfect by the United States Department of Agriculture.

There is reason to believe that the Palo Verde Valley will be a great producer of the rare dates, which can be grown only in very arid climates. They have been grown successfully in other places on the banks of the Colorado River, but the rarest varieties, such as those that have been grown abroad

only in Egypt, have been produced nowhere else in the United States. Date enthusiasts assert that there are more fortunes awaiting date raisers than await other horticulturists.

The valley has high enough altitude to insure success of a large variety of fruits, some of which belong to the northern districts and others that are listed as tropic fruits.

Southern California is famed for its schools, churches and other elements that uplift society. The Palo Verde Valley promises to be settled up with a similar kind of population to that of the other districts of this part of the State.

Social research has proved beyond any doubt that in the rural districts is produced a larger percentage of useful citizens than in the cities, and there are many people who seek a rural home atmosphere for the benefit of their families. For these, the Palo Verde Valley has a strong attraction.

That the resources of the Palo Verde Valley have attracted the attention of the State government of California, is made evident from the following, appearing in the official California Blue Book, compiled by Secretary of State Frank Jordan:

"Along the west bank of the Colorado, between the overland route of the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads and connected by automobile stages with both, stretches the Palo Verde Valley. This district offers the homeseeker a rich silt soil close to the river's edge, or a choice loam on the flanking mesa, where orchard crops of any kind make splendid growth. Irriga-

tion water may be secured in abundance from the Colorado, and a splendid development work is under way. There



PALO VERDE VALLEY SCENES

Top to bottom—Hogs in pasture on the C. C. Welsh ranch; beef cattle on Hauser Packing Company's ranch; the creamery at Blythe; stacking alfalfa on the M. A. Farrel ranch; the "cut" at the summit, California Southern Railroad.

seems no limit to the variety of products which can be successfully grown. Cotton has proved a most desirable crop."

The farmer here fears no drouths, floods, crop failures, storms or tornadoes. Nature always works faithfully for him and never against him. The Palo Verde rancher controls his supply of water automatically. There is never a shortage nor an over-supply. He can figure his profits for years ahead—and can know that the elements will never upset his calculations.

It is the sureness of farming in Palo Verde Valley that places this section in a class preferred.

A Double-Crop Country

Palo Verde Valley is noted for its famous double crops. As soon as one crop is harvested another is planted, and the land keeps right on producing without injuring its strength. This is due to its almost inexhaustible fertility and also to the fact that the irrigating water contains valuable fertilizing elements which are constantly adding to the life of the soil.

Where Alfalfa Does Its Best

Alfalfa reaches the highest state of perfection in Palo Verde Valley. The unusual soil and climatic conditions cause this valuable forage plant to yield prolific crops. Ten to twelve tons to the acre is the average yield here. Inasmuch as alfalfa is the basis of the dairying industry in the Southwest, dairymen and stock raisers have found this valley a veritable paradise for their operations. It is a fact that cattle, hogs, horses and sheep breed faster and are raised at less expense here than in any other part of the state. Alfalfa, livestock and cotton are sure mortgage lifters.

Most Wonderful Development in Recent Years

As before stated the California Southern Railroad Company completed in 1916 a standard gauge railroad, forty-two miles in length, extending from Blythe Junction on the Santa Fe to Blythe—the principal town—in the center of the northern portion of the valley. Los Angeles and its ocean port are within a few hours travel and the



Palo Verde's Main Irrigation Canal

markets of the South and East are easily reached by rail.

When the promoters of the railroad said they were going to build a line into the Palo Verde Valley their friends and bankers were skeptical for, aside from the unusual stringency occasioned by the Great War, there were only a paltry two thousand inhabitants in the region to be served and something like 7500 acres under cultivation; but their judgment, nerve and foresight has been more than justified for the population has increased to nearly eight thousand and during the year 1918, 32,500 acres produced crops—bringing into the pockets of the farmers nearly four million dollars.

The needs of the farmers are amply taken care of by two progressive banks,



Picking Cotton at Palo Verde

cotton gins, stores and commercial establishments of every kind.

The present year will see the planting of at least 40,000 acres, 22,000 of which will be in cotton, 8,000 in alfalfa, and the balance in grain, corn and fruit crops. It will also see the erection of several new gins and the possibility of a cotton seed oil mill and, in the no distant future, a beet sugar factory, for experiments carefully made indicate that this exceptionally fertile region will produce from 25 to 30 tons of sugar beets to the acre running from 20 to 22 per cent.

An indication of the progress of the past year lies in the fact that our farmers have invested more than \$150,000 in tractors and other modern farm equipment.

CITRUS SCORE CARD

Originally Published by The Los Angeles Examiner

Dr. J. Elliot Coit, Los Angeles County farm advisor, reports that interest is rapidly increasing in the buying and selling of citrus properties. He explains that the farm advisor is not in a position to advise people in regard to the purchase prices of specific citrus properties. It is more his duty to assist them in operating the property successfully after it is bought. He has, however, prepared this score card to assist them in judging for themselves as to the desirability of the property.

For Citrus Lands

1. Freedom from frost.
2. Water; legal right, amount, quality, cost.
3. Kind and quality of soil. Topography.
4. Continuity of tract and freedom from waste land.

5. Freedom from stones and brush; cost of clearing and grading.
6. Freedom from hardpan.
7. Freedom from alkali.
8. Drainage outlet.
9. Susceptibility to wind.
10. Distance from scale-infested orchard.
11. Nearness to town.
12. Nearness to packing house and railroad siding.
13. Quality of roads.
14. Price per acre.

Points for Bearing Groves

- A. Uniformity and yield record of trees.
- B. Freedom from scale insects.
- C. Freedom from mottled-leaf and other diseases.
- D. Condition of trees as to pruning and general care.



A Little Talk to Homeseekers

BY

POLLYANN

About the Road to Success

and

How Brains Have Been Allied to Brawn in the Business of Farming

SAY, Mr. Homeseeker, Mrs. Homeseeker, young homeseeker, old homeseeker—in fact, any kind or class of homeseeker—I would have a word with you.

The mails are filled with inquiries from people who are dreaming of a home out in the open where the sun can get a chance at the interior of the house and the breezes play among the fields of grain, where the flowers bloom on the hillsides and the birds sing in the little clump of willows down by the creek. Besides, there must be roses growing over the porch and a contented cow or two wandering home in the twilight to be milked and fed.

These are only little details, and pretty details, too. But have you stopped to think what other features must be embodied in the picture to make it first a complete and then a successful exhibit?

I am going to tell you that the first requisite of success lies in the homeseeker himself. There are thousands of people living cliff-dweller existences within the limits of the great cities who are just longing and praying for a chance at God's great open places and the freedom of the husbandman. Beautiful little booklets cleverly compiled in picture and story tell of the great possibilities lying out there beyond the rumble of the trolley cars and the shriek of the whistle that calls to another day of labor.

To be able to accept the opportunities depicted in these little books requires an understanding of what one must face in gaining the success they so alluringly set forth.

Let's get down to the meat of the proposition—your own powers and possibilities.

Is it a memory of other days that develops your longing to get back to the open?

Have you any knowledge of what is required to make a success in the rural game—no matter what its class?

On the other hand, are you city born and bred and just filled with desire for a change which is enhanced by well constructed stories of joyous, care-free life among the fields?

If it is a "get back" longing there is not only a foundation but also hope of success. You are not many years from the days when you lived out there on the old farm, and you know what it means. Yours is a fairly straight road, for the principal point is to make a wise selection of location, soil and climate, where the little hoard of money can be safely invested in the really delightful and specially to be commended object of building up a self-sustaining home.

Your foundation was good, and maybe the old people whom you left to take up life in the city's whirl are still alive and able to lend a bit of good advice. Then, besides, there is your

"Uncle Sammy," who has had not only you in mind but thousands like you when he organized a plan of advice and assistance—but of that I shall say more further on.

Now for the other fellow who knows naught but city life. I know it is hard, this continual grind at the factory, behind the counter, or in the office, but have you stopped to think how well fitted the average country dweller would be to drop into your position and deliver the goods? Well, if you have, apply the reverse to yourself.

I do not blame you for wanting to get away, but the first thing for you to do is to render yourself efficient to cope with the new questions of existence that will confront you in making the great change from the life of an urbanite to that of a homebuilder in the country.

Yes, I know, the little bank book has a nice balance and you can see your way to your first payment on the land and a neat little house with a cow and plenty of good practical equipment. But, believe me, that is not all that is needed to turn the trick. Oh, yes, there's the book with its splendid story of what each acre will bring forth, and if you can even do half as well as the book says, you can keep up your payments, laugh at the days when interest is due and "live happy ever after."

But can you do it? Yes, I mean you. How far have you gone in this game of country home building and how willing are you to learn? There is not a day that passes by without my seeing anywhere from one to ten letters from people who write from the great whirls of commerce and ask how and where they can find that little "corner in Arcadia" that all are seeking. I have gotten so that I can almost tell from the way the letter reads whether there is even a fighting chance for them. Even between the lines plenty of them tell plainly that they would not make a farmer in a century.

To all those I suggest the advice that they stay where they are, let the little bank account keep climbing up for that proverbial rainy day and get all the happiness you can from life as you find it.

But there are others. To be sure, they do not know much beyond the fact that cows eat grass and trees bear leaves, but away down in their innermost being is that certain longing for life beyond the city's walls. For them there is better than a fighting chance, for they will be willing to really "get down to earth" and study out the prospects.

Mayhap it is a long time since they went to school, but then, it is never too late to learn.

Right here let us look into those operations that Uncle Sammy has inaugurated for the education, not only of the would-be farmer, but also the man who has spent his life in making Mother Earth yield her fullest measure of returns.

Washington is the great center of this movement in higher education along agricultural lines. There is the great central reservoir where is stored the results of years of experience. If you wish to know what kind of grass will grow best at Bucksport, Maine, what kind of prune thrives best in Oregon's Willamette Valley, what type of orange is best fitted for California or Florida, or whether blonde or brunette hogs are best adapted to Utah, just write to the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

But this Department at Washington is only the great clearing house, the great storage place, which opens its flood-gates and pours forth its information and practical knowledge to every corner of the land.

Next to Washington on the spreading tree of agricultural education comes the Agricultural Colleges of the several states, and affiliated with them are Extension Departments covering nearly every county in every state. When I say covering I mention the word with its broadest meaning, for in these counties are stationed broadly informed and practically educated men who are devoting their lives to teaching the new or the old farmer how best to get results from his land.

The Extension Departments do not stop with the farmer. There is the woman advisor who goes into the homes and helps the housewife solve

her problems. Yes, in hundreds of counties these willing people are constantly on the move from farm to farm and home to home, not waiting for information to sift through the old slow channels, but carrying it right to the people who need it most. In the beginning the average farmer did not take so very kindly to the system, but when he saw his neighbor profiting by the practical advice, he awakened to his own chances and seized the opportunity. Soon the desire for knowledge became general, until the farmers began to get together, and now nearly every county, possessed of one or more advisors, has its organization known as the Farm Bureau, where mutual problems of every description are worked out even down to the question of marketing.

Did not know much about this system of education, did you, Mr. City Homeseeker? Now let me tell you what to do. First, find your idea—what most appeals to you and where best can the idea be developed. Settle on something definite. Don't go a-wandering. If it's corn and hogs, make it corn and hogs to the end of the chapter. If it is fruit culture of some description, go after the fruit idea and stick to it.

Should your taste run to poultry—that is still another story, and there are plenty of other ideas that will appeal to each of you, according to your own tastes and desires.

Of course, there will be more or less variety in the entire make-up of a home place, no matter whether it is large or small, and even though you have a reasonable foundation, study won't do you a bit of harm.

So, with your ideas formed as to the type of production you may wish to follow, get in touch with either the fountain head of agricultural education at the Department of Agriculture in Washington, or with the Extension Division of the Agricultural College in your own state—and study. After you think you know all about it, study some more, and then get a little closer in touch with the educators and their county advisors and glean practical ideas to accompany your book learning.

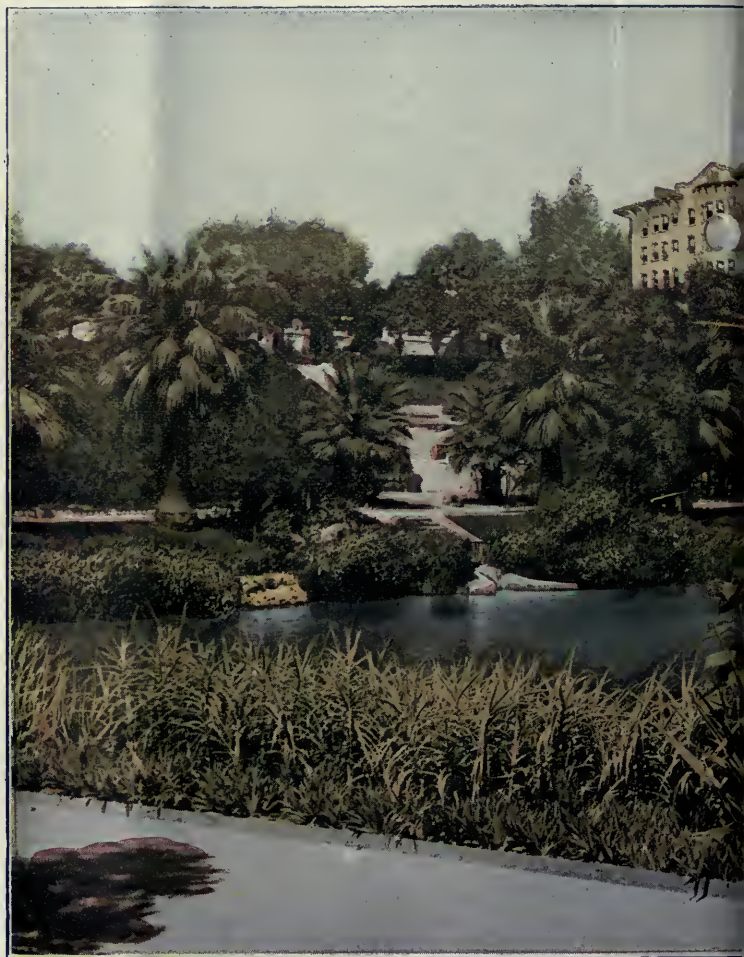
Finally you will come to the point where you will desire to secure the location for this home of your dreams. Of course you will have a preference, and you can easily gratify it. But do not hurry. Take it easy and be perfectly sure before you make an investment.

My advice is, never to buy anything, particularly in real estate, that you have never seen. You may have a friend in the locality where you wish to settle who can advise you, but remember that buying a home is the event of a lifetime, so see that you buy right.

In regard to location and such accompanying questions, the government's great Agricultural Department and its far-reaching organization cannot help you. The men and women of this splendid system will go out of their way to assist in your education before you really become a home-builder, and the county advisors will come to your assistance on call after you have settled, but they cannot enter into the work of locating you. For that you must depend upon yourself and upon the advice of men and women who have already become residents of the place that appeals to your fancy.

One thing you can secure from the Department of Agriculture, and that is a statement of climate, production possibilities and soil conditions of any section of the country that has already been officially recorded, but when it comes to values you must look elsewhere.

However, "Uncle Sam" has made a special provision through the operation of the United States Railroad Administration for the furnishing of detailed information on lands in any state in the Union. This is done through the Agricultural Section of the Railroad Administration, and this section is working in the closest harmony and co-operation with the Department of Agriculture. The section has its headquarters at Washington, with representatives in every corner of the country where railroads operate, and a letter to Mr. J. L. Edwards, Manager of the Agricultural Section, will put you in touch with authentic information.



HOTEL LEIGHTON

To be practically in the heart of the city, yet with surroundings as alluring as those of a suburban hotel, is the striking feature of Hotel Leighton. It is located upon high ground fronting south in the Westlake residence section, directly opposite Westlake Park, with its beautiful lake and gardens.

Here is delightful relief from the noise and confusion of the business section, yet ten minutes ride on either of four direct car lines takes one into the shopping center and among the amusement places.

Hotel Leighton is an American plan family and tourist hotel of the highest class. Open all the year.

A. R. JAQUITH, Vice-President and



LOS ANGELES

Each room has direct outside exposure, hot and cold water, telephone and steam heat. Billiard room, barber shop, circulating library and elevator service in the building.

Large grounds with shade trees, swing seats, children's playground, clock golf, and two fine tennis courts.

Automobile entrance at main floor level. Parking space on the hotel grounds. Lighton Garage, day and night service, immediately across the street.

Golf Course.—Griffith Park Municipal Course is one of the finest. Twenty minutes auto ride from the Leighton.

General Manager, 2127 West Sixth Street

I have not told you one-half the story, but I am going to give you just a few direct bits of advice.

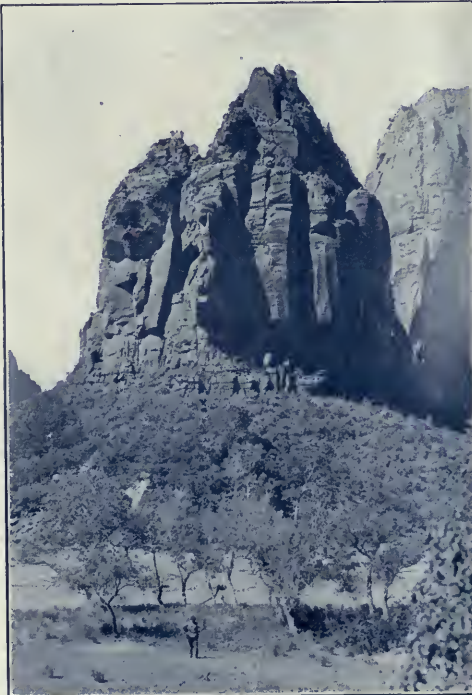
Unless you understand the farming game, and particularly the work of new development, avoid the taking up of government land, unless it is land located under one of the government's reclamation systems.

Avoid the average land locator who would take you out and show you a government location at a fixed price per acre. Remember that, with the exception of a few of the western states, the good government locations have long since been absorbed and what is left needs high-class reclamation before it can become valuable.

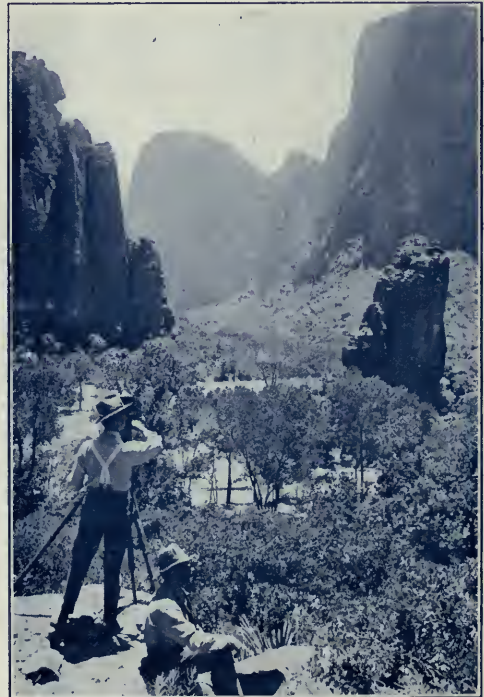
Check fully on the promises and statements of the land boomer. Examine into the responsibility of any such dealer with whom you may come in contact.

Be sure you are fitted mentally and physically for the struggle with Nature before you start; then, with proper knowledge, a home selected in a place where success is a possibility, a determination to succeed, a full realization that work will win, and an amount of capital parallel to your ideas, you will at least be started on the road toward a successful homebuilding, is the opinion of

Pollyann



The Pipe Organ—Zion National Monument



Temple of Sinawava—Zion National Monument

Zion National Monument

A Personal Appreciation

By JACK LAIT

Following is a letter from Jack Lait, after a visit to Zion Canyon. Mr. Lait is a newspaper man, with twenty years of experience as a writer behind him. He is noted as the originator of the story-a-day idea, which was thought impracticable of execution until Mr. Lait proved its possibility. Mr. Lait is now in Chicago, with the Chicago Tribune. In addition to his newspaper work Mr. Lait writes for many of the top-notch magazines of the country, and is the author of several novels. His description of Zion National Monument, which follows, is characteristic of his virile, gripping and colorful style.

ZION NATIONAL MONUMENT,—Written by Walt Whitman, illustrated by Sargent, set to music by Wagner, O.K.'d by Almighty God as a composite masterpiece in poetry, color and symphony!

Jack Lait.

JUST returned from Utah's scenic wonderland en route for my Chicago home on the flat prairies 'midst the smoke and grit. I must pause in Utah's metropolis to express my stunned impressions of the staggering stupendousness of Utah's magic-touched "hinterland," known generally as the Zion Canyon country.

And I make bold to predict that before many months have come to challenge this prophecy this Utah combination of phenomenal natural manifestations will have become one of the foremost playgrounds and showspots of America for the tourists, explorers, vacationists and American-first devotees.

There are two distinct though blending phases to the charm of the Zion trip—the mad and mammoth whimsicalities of nature and the incredibly fascinating, indescribably patient and heroic handiwork of the settlers thereabouts.

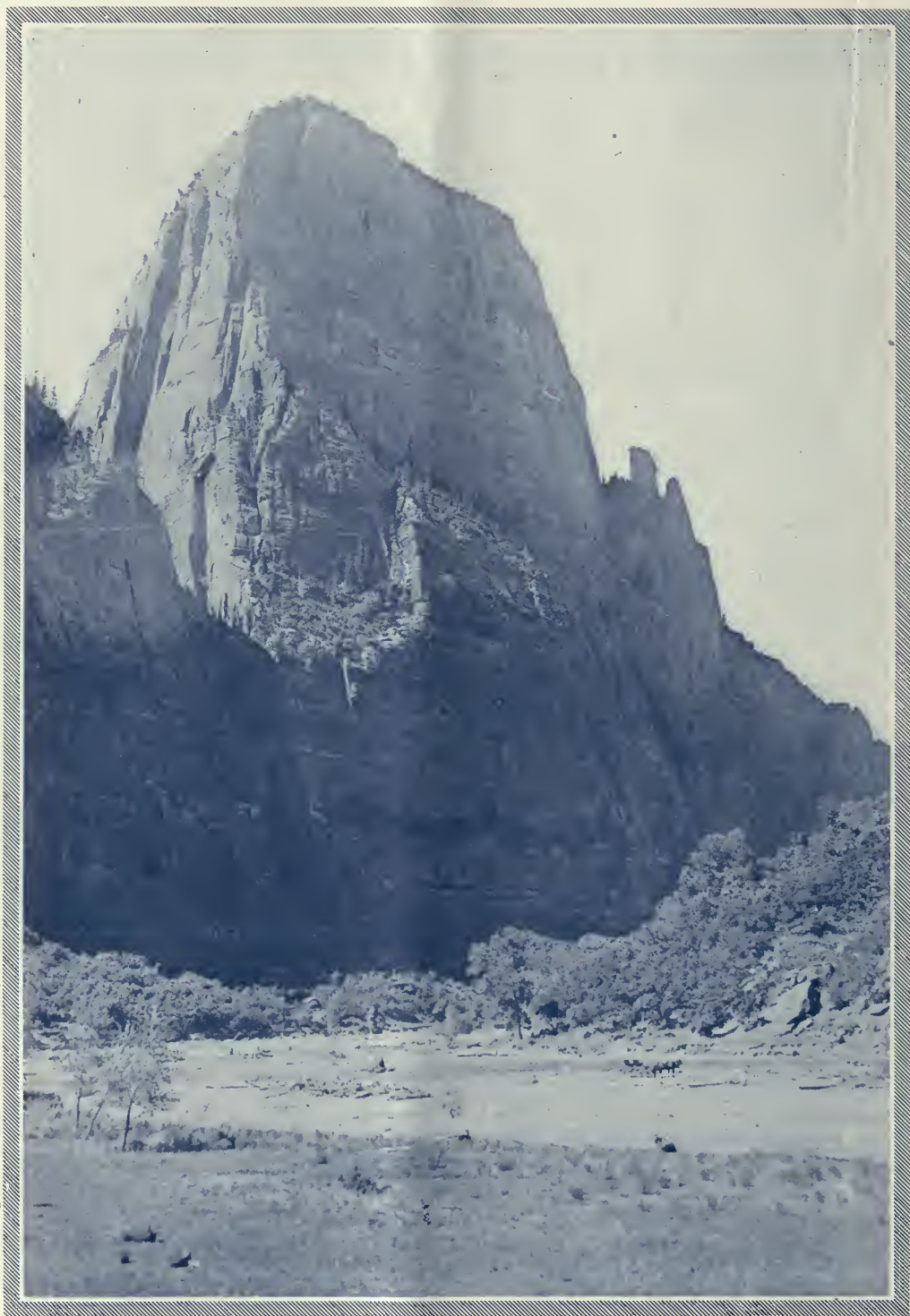
Can Appreciate, Not Explain

I am no naturalist as was my kindly companion and host, Douglas White, an

official of the Salt Lake Route, who picked me and my family up where D. S. Spencer of the Oregon Short Line surrendered me for the further progress of the journey, through the manifold and variegated phenomena of the west. But it is given to every man to differentiate between the commonplace and the extraordinary. I cannot explain the myriad freaks of prehistoric glacial, volcanic and erosive action; but I can gasp and rave, marvel and exclaim.

To reach Zion Monument one alights at Lund, where he is led to a fine and suitable car which trundles him into Cedar City, thence along mountain roads, ledges at rock bases, to the turn near Echo farm, then past mesas and over cliffs and through valleys to Grafton, Rockville, Springdale and into the Zion National Monument, slightly within which has been erected the camp, in a cool, shady, protected nook, a few yards off the road.

There horses are provided for the further journey into a labyrinth of chasms, past the array of hulking, towering, jag-



EL GOBERNADOR—THE GREAT WHITE MOUNTAIN OF ZION
Height from Creek Bed 3050 Feet

ged mountains of rock and clay and sand, no two the same, with Canyons torn among them as though cleared by the rush of some brobdignagian bull on a delirious rampage, whirling and spinning to right and left, snorting out great holes in the earth, brushing down forests to make room for a sweep of a mile-wide tail, gouging out interminable caverns with frantic plowing of untrammelled horns.

Two and a half miles high they run on the west side to the plateaus and forest jungles beyond the rim. Along their slabs and bulges of surface the kivas of cliff dwellers, many still in splendidly illuminating state of preservation, are visible from the Canyon floor and accessible by tortuous and labyrinthian climbs.

Magic in Every Turn

The sun in its shading changes throws varieties of stupefying lights, high-lights and afterglows upon the metal and water and oil and rock and soil and sand and timber and slate and lava and feldspar and sandstone and lime formations. One may not look too long at any one optical objective—it is too intoxicating.

The traveler turns and twists and fords and steers. And from every angle every mountain is new again.

Wierd faces carved by rain and the erosion of time and wind and water startle one. Camels are riding up the impossible slopes; Napoleon meets one face to face at a bend in the roadless road; a haughty aborigine sneers from a gigantic boulder beyond; there is a steamboat, twenty times lifesize, in relief; hard by is a sphinx; around that obliterating curve one will behold a stone god, crouched before a rock throne in the center of the Temple of Sinawava, the stilly and magnificent natural castle of the cliff dwellers' heathen deity.

Up, farther the jagged paths grudgingly yield highway. Then one can ride no further; even native horses who would dare anything and go anywhere can go nowhere. Then to foot, scrambling onward along the tumbling, grumbling creek, wading, stumbling, fighting tangled brush, to where the walls rise sheer and shoreless straight from the waters' purling edge and nature growls and says—man shall go no further; the remaining

secrets are not for his eyes—only the fish, the birds, the cougars miles high above, the deer leaping the crags and traversing the natural bridges, may know what transpires there.

Many romantic names are given to the mountains—the Eastern and Western Temples, the Great Trio, the Guardian Angels, El Gobernador, the Pipe Organ, the Temple of Sinawava, Weeping Rock, Mountain of the Sun, Angels' Landing, and many more. Down their sides trickle and bubble springs that come from nowhere, pelting out of the bare-faced granite, falling to where the eye cannot see through underbrush, all feeding the maw of the fickle "Rio Virgin," which has irrigated and fertilized here today and destroyed and ravished and exiled there tomorrow.

So much for the clutch of the eye.

No less thrilling is the observation of the sturdy men and women who, rock-ribbed in their faith, have wrestled with the frothing might of the conscienceless waters and with the arid stubbornness of the defiant earth.

Mute witnesses stand in buildings and fences and miles of hacked ditches to prove that, once conquered, the elements have yet fought fiercely and in many deplorable instances won back their own reward of undisturbed desolation. Deserted villages where men had won foothold and where the river had retaken its trenches are in multitude. Beyond them, always further up, always further beyond the reaching claws of the devastating river, these men have pushed, until upon the hillsides and on the plateau one sees fields verdant and pregnant, bearing tropical profusions of fruits and grains—figs, pomegranates, peaches—sucking water over hard-fought miles from the veins of the hostile streams themselves, flying the prosperous banners of their victorious battles down into the snarling and ruffled countenances of the avenging Virgin and the smaller, but equally bestial creeks.

Nature's Monuments

Happy communities of these families who have claimed and re-claimed bounties from the hard faces of rock and the barren bodies of sand and soil are scattered wherever a spade can turn or a drill can bore or all that human can do to

dislodge an inch of all that nature at bay can withstand. They have erected monumental temples to the living God, dedicated in their own manner of worship, lifted by jocund hands, stone upon stone, till there they stand, the community battlements of a triumphant people, symbols of permanency, fortresses of faith, obelisks of optimism, ministers and monitors of mankind, paying homage to the Maker

in sacrifice and courage and humility. It is good for a stranger to stand with his head bared and his soul receptive as he contemplates the massive structures of nature, the fortitude and cunning of man, the inscrutable and colossal might and mercies of God.

In Zion National Monument, Utah's everlasting spectacle, he must realize all these.



LOOKING DOWN INTO THE HEART OF ZION CANYON FROM EASTERN RIM

IDAHO'S OPPORTUNITIES

The Land of Glistening Waters

By COL. JOEL L. PRIEST

A DRY farmer in Idaho, with his two sons, raised 120,000 bushels of wheat last year at a cost of 65 cents per bushel. He farms on a tremendous scale, using steam tractors for breaking up his soil, steam combines for the harvest. For his wheat he received \$1.90 per bushel, his crop averaging slightly better than 20 bushels to the acre.

The farmer I refer to is J. W. Webster and the ranches of himself and sons, aggregating about 8,000 acres, are situated on the fertile "bench" six miles from Rexburg, Idaho. Mr. Webster is the most extensive dry farmer in Idaho and one of the most expert. But what he has done on a large scale is being duplicated in miniature in other dry farming sections. It may and doubtless does cost smaller producers more money to grow wheat but most of them are securing splendid returns from their work.

Dry farming in Idaho is only one of many opportunities for the home seeker. Any man who is willing to do an honest day's work, who is willing to forget the clock, who does not fear the incidental hardships of home building in a new land will find in Idaho an avenue along which he may travel to eventual ease and plenty.

Non-irrigated land may still be had in Idaho at reasonable prices, the cost varying with proximity to or distance from rail transportation facilities, towns and cities. There is still a large quantity of government land open to entry under the various homestead acts through the United States land offices at Blackfoot, Hailey and Boise. Much land has been taken up during the last few years, so that the homeseeker may be sure of reasonably close neighbors wherever he may go. During the year prior to the entry of America into the great war the Blackfoot land office ranked first among the land offices of the government in the number of homestead entries.

From the time one enters Idaho from either the south through Utah or the east through Wyoming, until he enters the state of Oregon on the west or Montana on the north, homeseekers' opportunities are apparent. There are, of course, some stretches on the railroad main line that look unproductive, but the homeseeker's attention is called to the fact that the government has

under consideration vast reclamation enterprises and that Idaho is regarded with the highest favor by those who will be in charge of the work.

The United States Reclamation Service has reason to be proud of its work in Idaho. The Minidoka project, comprising approximately 200,000 acres, and the Boise project with about the same area, have certainly been among the most successful—and many observers place them in the very fore front—of all the government's reclamation undertakings.

The Minidoka project derives its supply of water from the Snake River, a never failing river that has been called the life blood of Idaho, by means of a dam some miles from the railroad junction of Minidoka. Rupert, now a thriving little city of 1,500, fourteen miles from Minidoka on what is known as the Twin Falls branch, is the capital of this project. Ten years ago the country was a sage brush desert. In 1918 the value of its crops was more than the total cost of the project.

Anourock dam, which impounds the water of the Boise River for the project of that name, is the highest irrigation dam in the world. It makes possible the storage of 243,000 acre feet of water; that is enough water to cover 243,000 acres to a depth of one foot. This project, too, has been tremendously successful. In it is comprised the famous Boise Valley, noted for its temperate climate, its wealth in dairying, agricultural products of every kind, live stock and deciduous fruits. One of the largest milk condensaries in the United States is located in the Boise Valley at Nampa.

Idaho's Carey Act, or private irrigation enterprises have been almost universally successful. The older projects, along the upper Snake River Valley north of Pocatello, showed what could be done by irrigation. More than 600,000 acres of land are under irrigation at Ashton, Idaho, and the crops never fail. St. Anthony, Idaho, is known as the seed pea capital of the world because more seed peas, all raised within a radius of 30 miles of the town, are handled in St. Anthony than anywhere in the country.

Idaho Falls, where the Yellowstone Park branch leaves the Butte main line, ships potatoes by thousands of carloads. This is

the pioneer potato producing territory of the state, although potatoes are also raised very extensively in the Twin Falls and other sections. Idaho potatoes have become well known in California and in all the important markets of the world as of the highest quality.

Perhaps the best known private irrigation project in Idaho is the original Twin Falls enterprise on the south side of the Snake River, comprising 216,000 acres. Although work was started on the dam at Milner, in the Snake River, only 15 years ago, the country today looks as well settled a farming land as any in the central west. Various flourishing cities and towns have grown up, the most important being Twin Falls, with 7,000 people. A short time ago a business lot in Twin Falls sold for \$21,000.00. And the joke of the transaction is that the banking concern that bought the lot as a site for its building, was offered the identical property ten years before for \$500.

Across the Snake River from the Twin Falls country is the North Side project which, after some unavoidable delays and difficulties, has come into its own. There are nearly 200,000 acres, practically all of which is either producing richly in grain, hay, seed, potatoes, sugar beets and other crops, or is capable of doing so. There are good schools, churches of all denominations, and every opportunity for happy home construction.

There is not space in this brief outline of Idaho's opportunities to describe all of the state's successful irrigation enterprises. Mention should be made, however, of the Lost River project at Arco and the Idaho at Richfield. Both of these enterprises have land available for homeseekers and under attractive conditions.

Several other irrigation undertakings are in contemplation in Southern Idaho and will be brought to completion at as early a date as possible. These projects will supply employment for many men and will furnish homes for hundreds of those who are turning back to agricultural pursuits.

Idaho's best known fruit section includes the Boise Valley and runs west through Nampa, Caldwell, Parma, Ontario, Oregon, Emmett, Payette and Weiser, Idaho, and up to Council on the P. & I. N. railroad. Apples and prunes, raised in this territory, have taken first prizes in competition with the most famous producing sections of the country. Idaho's Italian prunes in both fresh and dried form have become widely known for their excellent qualities.

What is known as the "Panhandle," or northern part of Idaho is noted for the productivity of its non-irrigated lands. Millions of bushels of wheat are produced annually in the country around Lewiston, Moscow, Grangeville, Sand Point and other cities of the north. Recently there has been considerable activity in cut-over lands, land from which a wealth of timber has been

taken and which is now yielding more wealth in agricultural and horticultural products.

The agricultural college, located at Moscow, has been a tremendously potent factor in the agrarian development of the state. With an extension department at Boise, the capital and principal city, with county agents in practically every county, the college has been and is an invaluable aid, not only to the newly located homeseekers, but to the long established settler.

At the session of the Idaho legislature just closed a bill known as House Bill 100 was enacted and signed by the governor. This bill carries an appropriation of \$100,000 and provides the necessary machinery for co-operation with the government in all national enterprises looking toward the making of homes for returned soldiers and for others who wish to come to Idaho. The government measure providing \$100,000,000 for this work failed to pass in the rush of the closing hours of the last congress but it will surely go through at the special session which will doubtless be called during the next few months, and its passage will find Idaho ready.

The last legislature also appropriated several millions of dollars to be expended on highways throughout the state. Liberal sums were allotted for educational purposes, for the construction of new and better buildings for state institutions, including a bond issue of \$900,000 for the completion of the capitol building at Boise by adding two wings. These public works, together with the many private enterprises that are being planned, will create a lively and continuous demand for labor.

Idaho is a state that no one need fear to visit, either as tourist or homeseeker. Its population is composed almost entirely of native-born Americans and they are Americans, through and through. I have had opportunities to keep in close touch with the state's war activities and it is a source of pride to me, as to all citizens of Idaho, that our commonwealth has always been in the very front of every patriotic procession.

In every one of the four Liberty Loan campaigns Idaho exceeded her quota by millions. To a lesser degree this is true of every drive. Whether it was Red Cross, Salvation Army, United War Work, Y. M. C. A., Armenian Relief or any other patriotic or charitable movement, Idaho more than met every demand. This strikes me as being a splendid record for a state that in no sense enjoyed special profits as a result of the nation's war activities.

Assurances come from all sections of the state that Idaho will go far over the top in the approaching Victory Loan campaign. County chairmen are saying to State Headquarters that all the information they want is the amount of their respective quotas. They say they will do the rest. I mention these things not in a spirit of boastfulness, for other states have done at least as well

as Idaho, but merely that those who may not be familiar with our citizenship may know there is no taint of disloyalty among us.

Idaho invites loyal citizens of every class and condition who are willing to work honestly and faithfully, who are anxious to rear their children where educational advantages

are of the finest, where the high grade ore of patriotism assays 100 per cent pure metal, where the waters are clearest and the sunshine is brightest. We assure them a greeting unreserved in its hospitality, an opportunity to work out, with us, the destiny of a state that will surely rank among the nation's greatest.



Panhandle of Idaho

Where the Husbandman Finds Prosperity

By CHARLES E. ARNEY

THE PANHANDLE of Idaho, cut off from commercial and social relations with the southern portion of the state by insurmountable mountains extending from the Canadian boundary on the north to the Salmon and Snake rivers on the south, has a prosperous, contented, industrious population of rich, red-blooded patriots who chiefly spend their money at home, but whose accumulations, past and present, are anything but negligible to the boundary east and western states, Montana and Washington.

Many of the skyscrapers of Riverside and Sprague avenues in Spokane, and an appreciable number of the attractive, comfortable and spacious homes around the parks on the hill at Spokane were built and are titled today to Idaho miners, farmers and lumber men who have the rich and fertile hills, forests, valleys and prairies of the Panhandle of Idaho to thank for these valued and appreciable assets.

Many of the larger developed power plants of Montana find valuable sale of their product across the Idaho line where they furnish light and power for cities and mines.

No place in the west is there a more optimistic, loyal class of citizenship to the attributes at hand than in northern Idaho. The miner of the hills; the woodsman of the forest; the farmer in the field; the manufacturer in the factory; the husbandman in the orchard, all are proud of the past, appreciate the opportunity of the present and have an abiding faith in the future.

With all the acquired riches from these nature's rich treasured stores of wealth, the Panhandler of Idaho is more firm in his faith of the unfolding future of this

vast empire than at any period of its development, dating from the establishment of the Old Mission on the Coeur d'Alene river in the Kootenai country and the finding of gold at Pierce City in 1861.

No human ingenuity can disturb the loyalty of Wallace, Kellogg, Burke or Mullan to the unfolding and undiscovered richness of the hills of its well proven mineral belt. No greater faith abides in the breast of man than that of the Potlatch, the Camas or the Nez Perce farmer in the substantial and everlasting productivity of its soil so suited to grain, grass and vegetable growth. Fixed, firm and genuine belief in the never-failing quantities and qualities of its finely flavored, richly colored fruit, extending to the more European varieties, is religion with the citizen of Lewiston and vicinity.

Coeur d'Alene citizens point with prided enthusiasm to its mirrored lake, Coeur d'Alene, with its beautiful sandy beaches, a veritable summer playground for thousands of summer tourists; its Hayden Lake with its wonderful abundance of speckled trout, its spacious Bozanta Tavern and its popular golf course.

Sandpoint enthuses righteously over its great Lake Pend d'Oreille, with a shore line fifth in length of all fresh water lakes wholly within the United States, and teeming with its annual runs of the far-famed white fish bearing the name of the lake, the pride of the best fish markets and dining rooms of the larger western cities.

The proud people of all the Panhandle of Idaho boast with reason of the largest body of standing white pine timber in the United States, covering the hills and well up the rugged sides of the mountains of the North Fork of the beautiful Clearwater river.



Nevada's Activities

In the Encouragement of Reclamation

By C. A. NORCROSS

THE recent session of the Nevada legislature appropriated \$1,000,000 for reclamation and settlement work in co-operation with the federal government, in anticipation of the passage at the extra session of Congress of the Lane Soldiers' Settlement bill. A new irrigation district law was passed, enabling farmers and landowners to finance the storage, diversion and control of the waters of the streams. The existing drainage district law was amended to conform to the model laws of other states. Finally, bond issues were authorized by the State and counties for the construction of public roads, aggregating \$3,100,000.00.

In view of the past conservatism of the State with respect to appropriations for land reclamation and settlement and public highways, the foregoing comparatively large appropriations are significant of the changed view-point. In other words, the people of the state, somewhat belatedly, have come to acknowledge the force of the precept that "Heaven helps those who help themselves," and we are now to set about in earnest the business of constructive state-building.

Let us survey for a moment the agricultural situation.

Nevada is the sixth largest state in physical area; is the most arid of all, and irrigation is essential to crop growing. Of the 70,285,440 acres of land surface, 13,000,000 acres are irreclaimable deserts. About 40,000,000 acres more are range lands (mountain and valley) which can never be put to any better use than for grazing livestock. On these last-mentioned public ranges 500,000 cattle and 1,500,000 sheep now find, in the native vegetation, the greater part of their subsistence. Other than on the Forest Reserves, there is at present no control of livestock on these public grazing commons with the result that the carrying capacity is decreasing. Within the Forest Reserves, subject to Federal control, it is increasing. The situation has become so acute that the stockmen, once violent opponents of Forest Service regulations, are about ready to endorse Federal control of the entire range. It is demonstrable that a few years of such control will restore the range vegetation, and that the carrying capacity in time can be materially increased.

The range, it will be noted, is an important factor in Nevada agriculture from two

standpoints, namely: the number and value of livestock produced on the range, on the one hand, and the fact that the feeding of a part of this livestock during the winter season, before shipment to the stockyards, affords a constant market at good prices for all the forage crops produced. No other state has a more immediate and certain market for its leading agricultural staples.

Nevada also has about 18,000,000 acres of arable valley land, possessing rich soils from which the present farm lands of the state are, and future farm lands will be, reclaimed. The water supply of the streams is the controlling factor limiting the farmed and farmable acreage. At present 900,000 acres of land are irrigated, of which only 350,000 acres are intensively cultivated, leaving 550,000 acres producing only native grasses. These latter require drainage for the most part before alfalfa, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets and other staple crops can be grown. It is estimated that when storage systems are established to conserve the flood waters of the streams and all the water is put to beneficial use, the irrigated area can be increased to 1,500,000 acres.

More than 500,000 acres of the 900,000 acres now irrigated are comprised in 350 large ranches, averaging over 1500 acres of irrigated lands each. One of the state's problems will be the subdivision and colonization of these large ranches into small farms. All the legal authority and machinery for purchasing, subdividing and colonizing these great ranches is embodied in the reclamation and settlement act passed by the recent legislature. Since, on the average, 100 acres (or less) of such irrigated lands will support a farm family independently, the conserved water supply of the streams will ultimately be sufficient for 15,000 farm families on such 100-acre farm units, or five times the present number of farmers.

Nevada, climatically, is a delightful and healthful place in which to live. The winters are comparatively mild, the days full of sunshine, the nights cool and the atmosphere invigorating. There is a charm to the mountain, desert and reclaimed landscape which speedily gets hold of every one who spends a season in the state.

Clark County, in extreme Southern Nevada, is semi-tropical. Moapa valley and the Virgin River valley, under better meth-

ods of farming, are capable of producing three-fold more than at present. The growing season is nine months long. Six crops of alfalfa are harvested; the wheat acreage-yield leads the country; almonds, walnuts, figs, cantaloupes, grapes, etc., thrive. Similar sub-tropical conditions also obtain in the great Las Vegas valley. Here irrigation is by artesian wells. The soil of this valley, however, is deficient for the most part in plant food and must first go through a process of soil-building before successful crops may be grown. But such practice has been found to pay. In Southern Nevada experiments recently made with Pima (long-staple) cotton on a small scale have proved so successful that very complete demonstrations will be made this year. If successful this section will receive an awakening.

Alfalfa, wheat, potatoes, etc., are the leading staples of Northern and Central Nevada. The most successful type of farming is the growing of forage crops and their conversion into beef, mutton and dairy products. The dairy industry is increasing with plenty of room for expansion. Poultry has been a much-neglected industry, but is now coming to the front. The Nevada potato has a Western reputation for quality and yield. Orchard and small fruits and vegetables of all kinds are grown for home consumption, with some opportunities for truck gardening.

From the homeseeker's standpoint it may be stated that there are substantially no opportunities left in Nevada to find a homestead entry on the public domain where a water supply for irrigation can be developed by the settler. All the normal flows of the streams have long since been appro-

priated and utilized on existing farms. Until, therefore, under the operations of the Reclamation and Settlement Act, water storage and irrigation systems are constructed and new lands made ready for occupancy, or large ranches subdivided into small farms under the same act, Nevada will not be ready for colonists. Thereafter, it will have farm opportunities to offer homeseekers as attractive as may be found in any other part of the country.

Meanwhile prospective settlers, with first preference always for returning soldiers, can shortly find employment, if they desire, on the irrigation works destined to reclaim the arable valleys, also in the leveling of the lands and their preparation for immediate crop growing when turned over to the settler.

For Nevada proposes to make its new settlers successful! While the plan of farm settlement has not yet been formulated by the Reclamation and Settlement Board, it will undoubtedly provide for farm-units large enough to enable a farm family in time to become independent, with a permanent water right for its irrigation, the land leveled for crops and some provision made for the farm home, fences, livestock, implements and other necessary equipment. The settler will have to satisfy the board of his ability to succeed if given an allotment; must pay down some part of the cost thereof; must have left some operating capital to carry the enterprise to a success and will be given a long period,—30 to 40 years,—to repay the balance on some plan of amortized payments similar to the Federal Land Bank Act.

THE VICTORY LOAN

The success of the Victory Loan called for by Uncle Sam is the finishing job of the great victorious war. The fighting is over, with the enemy conquered, the sacrifice of human lives, stopped, and peace and safety assured through the bravery and supreme sacrifices of the American Army and Navy. The purchase of the Victory Loan securities is a part of the original obligations assumed by the Government during the fighting at the front, obligations which were incurred at the will of the people through action of Congress, and the debts must be met promptly. It is the duty of every individual to come into line and help the Nation come through with the full amount of the Victory Loan obligation.

Victory leaves the Nation with war bills still to be paid. Some of these will be paid by taxes; the balance must be met through the sale of Government securities. The amount of the Victory Loan must be purchased by millions of the people, if business and industry are to prosper and if we would avoid the serious danger of less business, fewer jobs and less wages which would undoubtedly result if the job was placed upon the banks.

Official announcement of the amount and terms of the Government Victory Loan has been made by the Secretary of the Treasury. The amount is \$4,500,000,000, and it is stated that over-subscription will be rejected. The interest rate will be 4¾ percent, attractive indeed when linked as it is with a Government security backed by every resource of this Nation.

The security will be in the form of notes and will carry partial tax exempt features. They will be convertible, if desired, into 3¾ percent notes tax exempt, these notes are to run four years, the Treasury reserving the privilege of redeeming them in three years. These notes are to be exempt from State and local taxation excepting State and Inheritance tax and from normal rates of Federal Income Taxes.

The Victory Loan Drive will start April 21st and close May 10th.

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Agricultural Section—Division of Traffic

J. L. Edwards, Manager, Washington, D. C.

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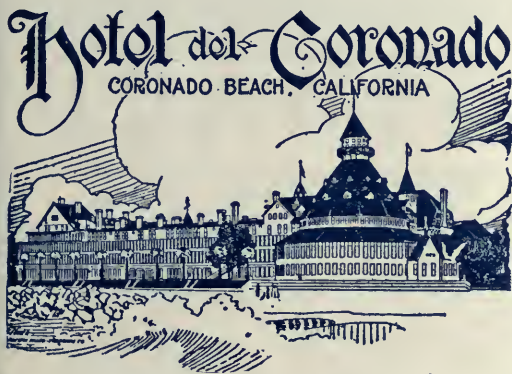
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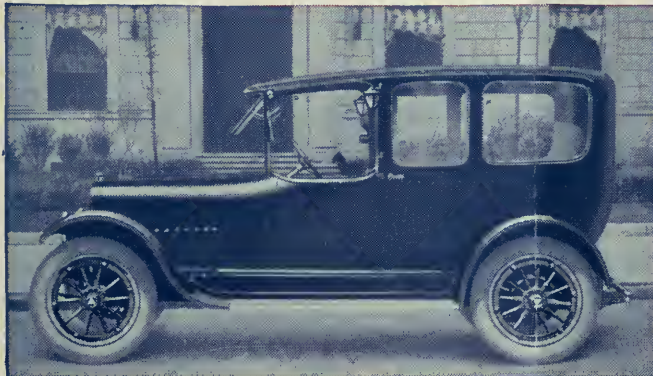
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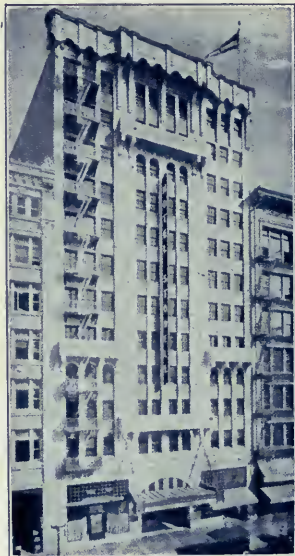
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Back to the Land! *The Nation's Duty* *and the Citizen's Opportunity*

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

WHEN the American of 38 years of age was born the United States had a population of 50,155,783. Thirty out of every hundred people lived in the cities; the other seventy lived in the country. Year by year the cities have gained in population at the expense of the country. In 1910 the population had increased to 93,402,151 and 46.3 per cent of it was in the cities. The census of 1920 is expected to show that we have a population of about 110,000,000 and that more than half live in the cities.

In the decade between 1900 and 1910 our whole population increased 20.9 per cent, the urban 34.8 and the rural 11.2. The city population therefore increased nearly twice as fast as that of the rural districts. In six states there was an actual decrease in the rural population.

These figures show that the cities have taken more than their share of the immigrants and have also lured farmers from the farm.

This rapidly increasing disproportion between the food-producing population of the rural districts and the food-consuming population of the cities has long been recognized as a danger signal to the nation.

Moreover, to allow it to continue is to reject the greatest opportunity in the history of the nation.

The nation should bestir itself to keep every farmer on the farm; to get onto the farm every returning soldier who wants to go; to transplant every city man who belongs on the soil.

This is a large undertaking but one easily within the power of the nation. Certain conditions make the time ripe for it.

Farming as a business now offers inducements second to none and better than most. The federal government, with its farm loan board, its experiment station in every state and its farmers' bulletins; the states, with their agricultural colleges; the counties, with their expert agents and demonstrators—all stand ready to give the farmer service adequate to his needs.

There is good money to be made in farming. Until very recently less brains has been mixed with farming than with any other business.

Now, with brains and modern scientific methods, farming is one of the best-paying businesses on earth.

There are still millions of acres of unoccupied farm lands awaiting the plow; the public domain contains 230,657,755 acres of unreserved and unappropriated land, of which a large proportion is suitable for agriculture. There are 15,000,000 acres of swamp and overflowed lands which can be reclaimed. There are 200,000,000 acres of cut-over land fit for cultivation.

The nation's administrators and lawmakers should wake up to the situation that is at once a danger and an opportunity. France and Great Britain and all her colonies are busy getting their people on the soil. America lags behind when it is to her that a large part of the world must look for food for many a year.

Congress should pass Secretary Lane's great reclamation measure for work and homes for soldiers. The railroad administration should resume railroad advertising of farm lands and the work of colonization agents. Good roads, extension of agricultural education, betterment of country living conditions, development of farm labor supply, assurance of fair profits, financial assistance; all these should be the nation's immediate policy.

Back to the land! Every man on the farm is an asset and not a liability. Agriculture is the foundation of the prosperity of this country and always will be. Land is the fundamental natural resource from which this nation draws its life. And the farmer is the bulwark of the nation.

Moreover, farming is a business in which a man of parts may take delight. It is an honest business. The farmer does not climb up by pulling others down. He has his place in the sun. If he chance to have an eye for beauty there are the recurrent miracle of the spring and the pageantry of the seasons. And Mother Nature is likely to throw in health, strength and happiness for good measure.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Henry K. Silversmith, formerly of Spokane, Wash., comes to THE ARROWHEAD as business manager. Mr Silversmith for the past twenty years has been associated in various capacities with leading Pacific Coast development publications. His latest connection was with The Pacific Northwest Farm Trio, including The Washington, The Idaho and The Oregon Farmers, published at Spokane, Wash.

The business office of THE ARROWHEAD is permanently located at Room 449 Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles, California.

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Published at Los Angeles, California, for
Distribution on the Trains of the
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EDITED BY DOUGLAS WHITE

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles County Leads All Counties in the United States
In Values of Soil Production *and* Land Values

By MORRIS M. RATHBUN

WHEN Southern California is mentioned to the average resident east of the Sierras, it pictures merely a favored section of the far Southwest that possesses a charm all its own for those in affluent circumstances, more able to afford a journey thither to escape the bitter cold or intense heat of their own community. Comparatively few are familiar with the real claims to fame of this farthest west favored section, kept perennially appealing for the habitation of man by the warm Japanese Current laving its palm lined shore.

In this era of rapid material progress and human development, facts are wanted. However, masses of figures and general claims of superiority are set up in many instances and in others partial truths are utilized to make alluring and convincing argument. Hence, to establish the relative status of Southern California as regards the rest of the United States, we may well begin with the reports of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Briefly set forth these indicate that California has 1.3 of the total land in the United States under cultivation. It has less than 2 percent of the farming population of the country, but in-

stead of producing only this proportion from its soil, the State is credited with 6.7 of the total crop of the United States, something more than three times the average indicated by the number of farms and the acreage under cultivation.

Largely due to the extreme length and limited width of the State and to the natural division across its center by the Tehachepi Mountains running east and west, for many years there has been a differentiation between the north and the south parts. Climatic difference also may be accountable for this situation, but, whatever the cause, it has been customary to regard Southern California as a section distinctive unto itself and alone in its ability to develop an extraordinarily wide range of products of the soil.

Los Angeles County, the richest of the eight counties comprising Southern California district, not only leads this section in soil production, but is credited by the United States government with leading all counties in the United States in value of soil productions and land values. Although this credit is given in the last agricultural census it seems fairly well assured that the position of the county will be main-

tained. It is note-worthy, in the last government census, that out of the foremost thirteen counties in soil production in the United States, six of them are California counties.

Carrying further the analysis, it is found that Southern California is the richest section of the State and that the State produces more than three times the average soil production of the United States. Hence it may be seen that the general statement that the soil and the climatic conditions of Southern California are unsurpassed, is not an exaggeration, born of enthusiasm, but is merely a cold statement of fact.

Southern California comprises the counties of Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Kern, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, San Diego and Ventura, constituting in themselves a minature empire. There are within this area of 45,187 square miles, a great variety of climate and scenery.

The portion bordering the Pacific Ocean extends for a distance of 275 miles. This section is tempered by breezes of the Japan Current, making a cool summer and with an almost continuous breeze from the ocean. From 20 to 30 miles inland the effects of the ocean breeze are not so pronounced, and still farther inland the plains of the Mohave and Colorado Valleys are reached, where the sun rules throughout the year.

One third of the population of California, or approximately 1,250,000 people, make their home in this section. The growth of it has been remarkably rapid.

So much has been written and told of the wonderful possibilities in agriculture and horticulture in Southern California, that the average person is inclined to the opinion that



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Here is where Mother Nature throws in Health, Strength and Happiness for good measure to the Homeseeker who really desires to get back to the land.



ACTIVITIES IN IMPERIAL VALLEY

Every Southern California farmer has his place in the Sun, and Southland farming as a business offers inducements, second to none, and perhaps better than most.

there has been gross exaggeration, or that it is a land of no handicaps. Both these premises are wrong. One of the most practical expositions of the actual situation of the home-seeker in Southern California was prepared by Dr. George P. Clements, head of the Agricultural Department of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. He is not only a practical horticulturist and agriculturist, but a student of men and affairs. In response to innumerable inquiries from prospective settlers in Southern California, he said:

"Nearly every mail brings the query—'We expect to come to California to live. Can you tell me of some small acreage which we might rent or buy on long time—an acre or two of fruit or vegetable land? There are four of us in the family, and it is necessary that we know we can make a good living before we move.'

"It is true California does the unexpected—is a wonder of wonders—but the day of miracles is past, and our own vaunted Southern California is rather the miracle wrought through the ingenuity and mind of man than the miracle wonder worker in its self. Yesterday it was a semi-arid plain;—today it represents the responsive effort of nature which only such a favored clime and soil can express, and all under the control and bidding of the human creator of wonders. The scientific application of water and the cultivator to a myriad of crops, mostly foreign to the Great Southwest and representing the best that a world's gleanings could contribute, has worked wonders. We almost boast that we can grow anything, and so we can, if we do not count the cost. We have boasted that a Mrs. So-and-So has made a fortune



PICKING TIME IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S ORANGE GROVES

out of her back yard—that an acre of rhubarb will bring \$100 each month of the year; that Mr. and Mrs. Somebody sold so much—a prodigious amount off of two city lots, and these are, in the main, facts, but not averages. There are schemes which offer more from an acre of ground than the average rancher makes from his ten acre farm, and it is impossible to deny that it cannot be done by some individual, but in the main, it takes five acres under intensified farming to support a family and do it right. Five acres clear will do it and keep the owner out of mischief the while, and will give him all that he needs. What he sells will pay his taxes and buy what he requires outside of his acreage to supply his wants. It will not make him rich, but if his needs are simple and he practices strict economy, he can get through and be happier than any where else on the earth.

“To make this possible he must use common sense and scientific methods and make use of all his faculties. He must cut experimentation and stick to marketable crops. Yes, he can make a good, allround living for four, and save a little for a rainy day, if he is such a man as I describe and has a helpmate worthy of his undertaking. It will not mean an auto and the children will not see enough movies to injure their morals. And I ask you, where else under the sun can one get more, or as much, from as small an investment? It seems to me that this is a miracle sufficient, for this same five acres will give him fruits and flowers which are the envy of the opulent in every other country, and he may pick and eat at will, when the crown heads are paying freight rates and cold storage charges and the price of luxury for an article he would spurn.

“There is no question in my mind that if an Asiatic can (and he does) make a living off a California acre a white man can, but will he? Five acres of ground with an income of \$600 a year or more on the outside is Paradise in California to any man, if he be a gentleman, has lived a gentle life and

has gentle habits. Thus it is the mecca of all middle aged. The longed for, dreamland of resting place at the pause of active life, where he can meditate, recall the useful experiences of the lived past, and use them towards making his five acres a veritable Garden of the Gods; get exercise sufficient to his needs; live out of doors and cease to fret over the cares of life and the coal cellar, and in doing so add to the larder of the nation and the glory of the Southland. This is not the exception, but the actual experience of the majority of our best representative American in our midst.

“To the energetic man of medium capital, five acres is not sufficient, and if he must meet incumbrance, ten acres are necessary, in our estimation, for the assurance of his success.

“To the seamstress, the clerk or the school-teacher, we would say keep away from the small acre scheme, no matter how alluring or how plausible may be the promises of rich returns. Keep your money in the Savings Bank, or buy stable securities until you are on the ground. There will be just as many small acreage plots to be had then as now, and you will have a choice of personal selection from a myriad of beauty spots almost equal in real pleasure in the anticipation of your new home.”

Southern California has a large population of the type of citizen known as “retired.” By this is meant those who have accumulated sufficient in their prime to be assured of a living income for the rest of their years and who seek the salubrious climate and rich soil to the end of their days, near to nature. To these the problem of making a living from their small tract does not enter and they may experiment to their heart’s content—and do. As a result of their striving to test the possibilities of horticulture there is a growing industry developing in rare and unusual fruits being grown and commercialized. Many of these have not appealed to the horticulturist until recently, but those who have studied the situation declare that in years to come additional millions will flow into this section from the successful growth of a few of the sorts



HARVESTING CALIFORNIA'S WALNUT CROP

of these fruits best adapted to Southern California.

Among these have been developed recently the jujuba, a fruit grown in China for more than four thousand years. The avocado is well established and there is a good market at high prices. Other rarer fruits include the feijoa, pomegranate, St. Johns' Bread (the fruit of the Carob tree) the guava (three varieties) tree tomatoes, citron, cherimoyas, tree strawberry, kumquats, loquats, nut meg, jumbo peanut, pecans, Brazil nuts, cherries, kaffir plums, Japanese quince, Chinese and Japanese persimmons, natal plums, sapotas and mangoes.

Because of the wide variety and fame of some of the tropical fruits, many persons unfamiliar with this section are of the belief that only oranges, lemons, figs and similar crops are grown. Quite the contrary is true. California is credited with 57 percent of the hops raised in the United States. The humble bean, which is known the world over, is the star field crop of Southern California. The State produces 51 percent—more than half of all the beans raised in the United States. Delaware, and Georgia peaches are famous but California raises more than both these States put together, and contributes 31 percent of the entire crop of the United States. It raises nearly one-quarter of the sugar beets of the country and nearly one-third of the entire onion crop. Approximately 4,000,000 bushels must be accredited to this State. One-fifth of the barley of the United States is grown in California.

It is the largest honey producing State in the country and raises its full quota of hay, potatoes, apples, rice and similar crops.

In special vegetables its onions, asparagus, celery, lettuce, cantalope and watermelons are the first on the market. The State is credited with producing 41 percent of the entire cantalope crop of the country.

The percentage of the entire production of the United States is very high in specialties of Southern California. The State is credited with 79 percent of the entire orange crop of the

United States; with 97 percent of the apricots; 95 percent of the prunes; 93 percent of the raisins; 95 percent of the olives; 96 percent of the English walnuts; 98 percent of the almonds and 100 percent of the figs.

While the opportunities for the small land owner are emphasized most frequently, it must be borne in mind also that the large farmers abound. Huge tracts of the old Spanish grants are still cultivated under one management. The largest acreage of beans under one ownership in the world, is a 35,000 acre ranch in Orange County.

The largest olive grove in the world—1500 acres of trees, is within a few miles of Los Angeles.

The most valuable tree in the world is an avocado, near Whittier, Los Angeles County, which has averaged an income of \$3000 a year to its owner.

As a general rule irrigation is either a valuable aid to agriculture, or a necessity throughout Southern California, so that the new comer is advised to look carefully into everything pertaining to the extent, reliability, permanency and cost of the irrigation water supply on his farm. Suggestions along this line, founded upon the best experience obtainable, are made by the College of Agriculture of the University of California. They are as follows:

"Generally it is no longer possible in Southern California to obtain independent individual water supplies for irrigation by direct diversion from streams. Usually, therefore, the settler must obtain his irrigation water by residence within a municipal irrigation district, within which, all landowners share equally in the district water supply, and all legally qualified voters have an equal voice in its control and management; by purchasing stock in a mutual, non-profit-making water company having water available, in which case the water usually becomes appurtenant to the particular farm or the particular tract irrigated, and the water users immediately or ultimately (depending on how much land within the tract or project has been sold) control the water system; by contracting with a commercial



HOTEL LEIGHTON

To be practically in the heart of the city, yet with surroundings as alluring as those of a suburban hotel, is the striking feature of Hotel Leighton. It is located upon high ground fronting south in the Westlake residence section, directly opposite Westlake Park, with its beautiful lake and gardens.

Here is delightful relief from the noise and confusion of the business section, yet ten minutes ride on either of four direct car lines takes one into the shopping center and among the amusement places.

Hotel Leighton is an American plan family and tourist hotel of the highest class. Open all the year.

A. R. JAQUITH, Vice-President and



LOS ANGELES

Each room has direct outside exposure, hot and cold water, telephone and steam heat. Billiard room, barber shop, circulating library and elevator service in the building.

Large grounds with shade trees, swing seats, children's playground, clock golf, and two fine tennis courts.

Automobile entrance at main floor level. Parking space on the hotel grounds. Leighton Garage, day and night service, immediately across the street.

Golf Course.—Griffith Park Municipal Course is one of the finest. Twenty minutes auto ride from the Leighton.

General Manager, 2127 West Sixth Street



POULTRY COLONIES ABOUND IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

water company for water service, or by means of a well and pumping plant developed or to be developed on the farm purchased.

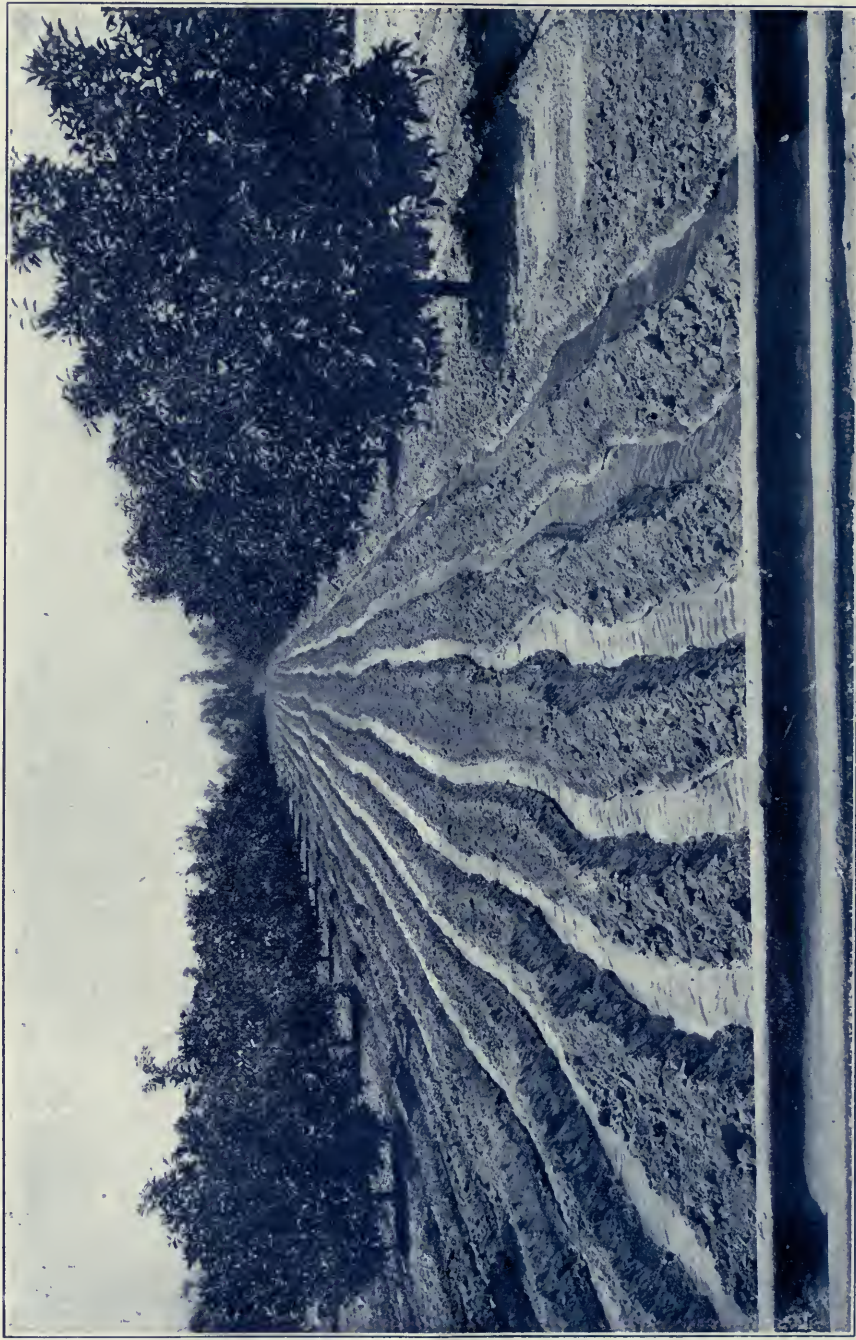
"No water company can deliver more water than it controls and the company undertaking to furnish water, whether it be a mutual company or a commercial company organized for profit, should be required to give evidence that it has not 'over-sold' its supply. Care should be taken to see that the water company 'bought into' has in it the elements, including the financial resources, of regular and reliable water service. If the settler is counting on obtaining his irrigation supply from a well on his own farm he should take all possible means to satisfy himself that a well will yield a sufficient supply of good water at a depth from which he can afford to pump. Unless the quality of the water obtained from the wells is definitely known, examination of the water should be made for injurious salts. Publications of the Office of Experiment Stations and of the Irrigation Division, Bureau of Public Roads, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and of the Water Resources Branch of the United States Geological Survey will help in this regard.

"The cost of irrigation water should not be overlooked when figuring on the cost of developing a California farm. In irrigation districts this cost is paid in the form of taxes levied to meet the expenses of operation, maintenance, and betterments and the interest, and ultimately also the principal, on outstanding bond issues. This may and usually does amount to several dollars per acre per year. In the case of mutual water companies, both the initial cost of the water stock (this is sometimes included in the cost of the land) and the annual assessments of water charges are involved. In some parts of Southern California shares in the mutual companies cost at the rate of \$125 to \$250 per acre. The annual cost of water to the irrigator obviously includes both interest on this original investment and the annual maintenance and operation charge.

"The amount of water needed for irrigation in Southern California cannot be stated definitely in a few words because it varies so widely, chiefly according to soil and crop. When bargaining for certain quantities settlers should know whether the water is to be measured at the point of use or at the point it is taken from the canal, possibly one-half-mile away, for transit losses from small earthen ditches are sometimes very large. For alfalfa in the central valley probably $2\frac{1}{2}$ acre-feet per year is an average requirement; very heavy soils will not always absorb this amount and very light soils ordinarily receive more, the use of four acre-feet per year not being uncommon and sometimes apparently not unreasonable. Grain and cultivated field crops, such as sugar beets and potatoes, need less. Deciduous orchards mostly get along well with about one acre-foot, net, per year, where the land irrigated is not too steep and it is well cultivated; citrus orchards sometimes receive as little as 0.8 acre-foot per year (say one miner's inch to eight acres irrigated) but more frequently are given twice that amount. Settlers should not accept less water than well-kept and successful farms in the neighborhood chosen are receiving.

"W. Mayo Newhall, president of the Board of Trustees of Stanford University, well known for his large agricultural and other business interests, suggests the following features, as essential for settlers to consider:

1. Selection of kind of farming industry according to former experience or preference.
2. Selection of location best adapted to the kind of farming industry desired.
3. Desirability of location and environment as suited to the habits and requirements of settler and members of family.
4. Do not be in a hurry. Spend some time in location that seems desirable. Visit farms and get local information.
5. Means of irrigation necessary for some forms of farming pursuits and generally advantageous for all kinds.



IRRIGATING AN ORANGE GROVE IN FULL BLOOM

6. Lands improved or developed in whole or in part bring returns sooner than new or unimproved lands.

7. Quality of land should be considered instead of quantity.

8. It is advisable not to incur indebtedness which might not be reasonably liquidated in ten years, unless payments are amortized under a land settlement or similar plan.

9. Farming industries which bring in quickest returns are:

Vegetables, berries for export or canning, hog raising, dairying, poultry and annual crops like grain and beans.

10. If orchard industry is selected, interplanting of crops and some diversified farming are sources of revenue pending the orchard coming into bearing.

11. Deciduous fruit trees, according to variety, come into bearing in paying production in from four to seven years. Citrus fruits in from five to eight years."

The prospective horticulturist or agriculturist begins life in his new home with decided advantages. Perhaps the greatest problem of those devoting their lives to soil production, is that of markets. In many lines of Southern California products there are co-operative organizations that relieve the individual of a large amount of work, and handle his products at a minimum cost. Members of these organizations are relieved of the sometimes difficult task of finding a buyer, preparing their products for shipment East, of collecting moneys due and other details that oft times are a source of considerable worry, in addition to consuming time. Growers of oranges, lemons, walnuts and various kinds of deciduous fruits and vegetables have well perfected organizations that have proven not only advantageous to the grower, but a protection to the buyer. High standards have been established and full confidence inspired in certain well known brands, so that the dealing with these associations gives assurance of fair treatment and standard quality.

Transportation is another important item of consideration throughout the

rural districts. Perhaps there is not a class to whom good roads are more important than the farmer. Southern California has developed its highway system to the highest point of efficiency existing in any section of the country. The main arteries are boulevards, and the districts must be remote indeed which are not reached by a good highway.

The greater part of Southern California is traversed by lines of the Pacific Electric Railway, the greatest interurban system of its kind in the world, radiating from Los Angeles in all directions. Its 1100 miles of lines serve scores of communities and way stations. Freight and express trains are operated by night, while passenger and express service is maintained throughout the day.

Five trans-continental trunk lines center in Los Angeles, giving Southern California the advantage of steam service. Auto busses and truck lines also are operated in various communities, so that the matter of transportation is far above the average.

In many parts of Southern California the Growers Associations operate co-operative canneries, insuring the soil products reaching the consumer without touching too many profit taking hands and insuring the grower a maximum return for his crop.

Another feature of life in Southern California that appeals strongly to the intelligent home seeker, is the high quality of the public school systems. Los Angeles sets the pace for all communities in the United States in expenditure of capital for public education. It is but natural that surrounding communities follow its lead and that keen rivalry should develop among smaller communities, in wholesome activity of educating children. It has been said that the child responds more quickly to school influence and acquires education more rapidly because of the opportunity of the maximum of hours in the open.

The absence of blizzards, cyclones and similar violent moods of nature throughout Southern California is beneficial not only to products of the soil, but to humans.

Tabulation of the Principal Soil Products of California Counties South of the Tehachepi for Year 1918

	Acres	Amount	Value
Alfalfa	127,000	880,000 tons	\$18,500,000
Almonds	2,951	1,173,600 lbs.	393,400
Apples	7,624	1,421 tons	700,000
Apricots (green)			
Apricots (dry)	12,840	2,652 tons	145,800
Asparagus	1,701	137,777 crates	310,000
Barley	433,302	11,263,666 bushels	13,516,399
Beans	342,462	4,800,000 bushels	26,400,000
Beer		225,000 barrels	2,000,000
Beets	150,900	518,300 tons	3,000,000
Blackberries		116,250 crates	120,000
Butter		10,000,000 lbs.	4,500,000
Canned fish		1,155,000 lbs.	6,162,500
Canned fruits and vegetables		13,500,000 cases	15,000,000
Cabbage	3,300	30,492 tons	609,840
Cantaloupe (Exported)		1,405 cars	3,100,000*
Cantaloupe (total)	13,840	6,420 cars	4,500,000
Carrots	900	180,000 sacks	180,000
Castor beans	11,000	321,000 bushels	1,380,000
Cauliflower	3,648	3,200 tons	517,500
Celery	5,152	4,450 tons	880,000
Chile peppers	7,700	4,800,000 lbs.	1,000,000
Cotton	258,000	176,000 bales	28,000,000†
Corn	201,900	6,057,000 bushels	12,719,000
Cucumbers	500	10,000 tons	200,000
Dry onions	1,300	400,000 bushels	318,000
Eggs		256,375 cases	3,750,000
Grapes	9,325	65,270 tons	1,205,000
Hay (all kinds of fodder)		7,305,030 tons	20,773,440
Honey		300 cars } 105,000 cases }	2,520,000
Lemons	24,174	6,197 cars	15,000,000
Lettuce	2,600	2,120,000 crates	3,018,000
Oats	37,600	2,207,000 bushels	1,986,300
Oranges	92,000	14,346 cars	38,000,000
Olives	5,137	3,000 tons	1,200,000
Peaches (total)		74,220 tons	3,711,000
Peaches (exported)	13,666	22,600 tons	1,130,000*
Pears		27,192 tons	1,630,000
Plums	10,900	9,850 tons	600,000
Potatoes	8,335	1,333,400 sacks	4,513,622
Poultry		3,500,000 lbs.	3,850,000
Raisins		6,000 tons	500,000
Seeds			495,000
Strawberries		604,180 crates	906,270
Sweet corn		1,220,000 dozen	115,200
Sugar		1,028,104 bags	9,252,936‡
Sweet potatoes	2,000	13,290 tons	398,700
Tomatoes	10,000	80,000 tons	1,600,000
Walnuts	42,715	17,500 tons	9,000,000
Watermelons	11,250	22,500 tons	450,000
Wheat	120,000	1,822,000 bushels	2,004,200
Wines		10,000,000 gallons	5,100,000‡
Other vegetables			1,500,000

*Amounts duplicated or representing groups.

†Cotton includes South of Tehachepi, Mexico and Arizona.

‡Should be less market value wine grapes and sugar beets.



A Little Talk to Homeseekers

BY

POLLYANN

ON THE

Methods of the Land "Shark"

and

The Avoidance of Buying Anything "Unsight and Unseen"

I AM impelled to perform a duty. It's a serious duty too, for, by it I may be able to deliver a warning that will keep some innocent purchaser from serious wreck on the shoals of bad investment.

I had never given the matter much serious thought until just lately when my attention was directly called to some most unscrupulous activities in the placing of homeseekers and the sale to them of practically valueless properties through the blandishments of delightfully worded literature that painted a picture of enormous returns from a minimum investment.

Many of those who set their traps to catch the unwary investor choose something in a far away country where proper investigation is practically impossible and the lands are described as producing some class of wondrous fruits or other products that, when imported to this country, bring fabulous prices.

Then there are other types of "shark" who make a specialty of leading the homeseeker to some overlooked location on government land where successful farming is only a question of just a little labor and the crafty locator will gladly show his victim this very last chance to separate Uncle Sam from a most valuable slice of the public domain for practically nothing—always providing that the victim pay the locator a snug sum for giving him the tip.

A third class is the trader who has on hand a most valuable piece of property away off somewhere where it is difficult to examination. Owing to conditions, this shrewd schemer will exchange this far removed land for an equity in a bungalow or anything else of value provided the trade can be rushed through at once.

I have in mind a case where a widow, who possessed a neat little home, wished to get a piece of land which would yield a revenue. The festive "shark" heard of her desire and she was offered forty acres of land represented as worth four thousand dollars in exchange for her little home.

There was the usual story of what a fine living could be made from these forty acres which would produce almost anything in the way of fruits and vegetables.

The widow listened and was almost convinced but, at the very last moment she decided to make a few inquiries.

What do you suppose she found? Why nothing except the fact that the "forty" was so destitute of possibilities that a jack rabbit could not produce a square meal from it; that it was devoid of the smallest possibility of development and that, even under irrigation, its soil was so intensely impregnated with alkali that even the desert growth had shunned it for all time. As for value, why it did not possess any. By just a few hours and what the gambler would call a

"hunch" the home of the widow was saved to her and the "shark" driven into other channels for a victim.

Speaking of this case reminds me that a specialty of the "land shark" is the widow with a bank account. Oftentimes, this bank account is the proceeds of a life insurance policy that has been intended by the dear departed, to protect his loved ones after he has gone into the great beyond.

Madame widow is anxious to make this capital pay as large an income as possible—she knows little or nothing about business—the "shark," with his keen intuition, knows her weakness and—well, he gets her money and she gets a deed to a piece of property that is practically valueless.

I saw, only just a few days ago, a series of receipts for cash that had been fed into the way of one of these "sharks," whose proposition was decorated with the most roseate hues imaginable and promised an annual revenue of hundreds of dollars per acre. It was not even necessary for the buyer to reside upon or even visit the estate. Just pay the money in and the "shark" would bring around the returns. The "paper corporation" had plenty of literature but, strangely enough, the receipts, which totalled hundreds, were written on stationery store blanks and some of them in pencil. The widow had fallen for the golden promises, paid in her money and received—nothing. Do you know, it is really surprising how simple some people are and what weak propositions they will accept if only the trap is baited with promises of golden returns?

Now for my duty. Have you ever stopped to think that, if there were so many thousands of dollars per annum in an investment such as most of these schemers present, the person of little capital would never get a "look in?" Every dollar of the stock would be gobbled up long before the small investor ever heard of the deal.

Then again, I remember a trite saying from some one of the wise men who have long ago passed along. It read: "You never can expect to get something for nothing." No, indeed, you cannot. When you are offered an

investment that will pay several hundred percent per annum, just ask the question of the party making the offer: "If this is such a good thing, why are you peddling it? Why not keep it yourself?"

Then will come that old, yet ever new noise that sounds like philanthropy. He just wishes to give you a chance or he desires to pass into history as an upbuilder of the country or he is helping you because indirectly it is helping him through another channel.

Nothing doing on either reason. The "shark" is just helping himself to your bundle of coin and giving you the very least possible value in return. He would even balk at giving you a receipt if he could. All of his expenditure is made before he hooks his fish and it is principally invested in an alluring prospectus and a well fitted office.

Nor are the "bank rolls" possessing widows the only ones. Nay, nay, not by a long shot. The men are just as bad and just as weak when the promise of unlimited wealth is offered in return for an investment of a few hundred or a few thousands.

But why will people turn to the land shark for advice or assistance in making investments when there are so many dependable, square dealing real estate men, or I suppose I should call them "relators," who always have in their hands properties that offer a sound investment and reasonable returns?

Now some more advice.

Never purchase a piece of property that you have not seen or that has not been passed upon by some one in whom you have the most implicit confidence. Take time for investigation. If a property is worth buying at all it is worth looking into. So take the time and know what you are buying.

Another caution. Do not imagine that the science of agriculture can be picked up over night or that you can acquire success as a farmer by going at the game blindfolded. Also remember that, in most cases, it requires capital to back up energy and bring success. You cannot start in the farming business unless you are equipped for

it any more than you can start in any other enterprise. So, "Stop, Look and Listen" before you leap into the contest with mother earth.

Please do not misinterpret me. I am not trying to discourage the homeseeker or the man who wishes to change the grim and grit of the city for the sunshine and flowers and freedom of the open places. On the other hand I wish to encourage, with my most effective arguments, the "back to the land" movement.

I am juts telling you of some of the pitfalls that lie in the way of the homeseeker—of some of the mistakes that you must not make if you do not wish to meet with sorrow and disaster.

Right now the idea is in the very air. Everybody who can, wishes to get out to where agricultural prosperity is sounding the call. The railroads are a unit in placing their agricultural departments at the service of anyone who wishes information or advice. The United States Railroad Administration is co-ordinating all these efforts and, spread out over the country, is an army of men whose every energy is bent on helping the settler and homeseeker with dependable advice before he settles. In conjunction with the Extension Departments of the several states these same men are ready to help the homeseeker to success after he has become a settler.

The men of the great railway systems know their tributary country as you know your own bedroom. They are looking for successful settlers, not failures. They know that one failure

offsets a hundred successes and they realize that they cannot stand for such a percentage. And why? Just because the railroads need the tonnage that comes from successful development and, to the railroads, tonnage is the first necessity of success.

Back of the railroads are the real "active" commercial organizations. Yes, I know there are plenty of these that are dying of dry rot or drowning in a sea of personal aggrandizement developed by their self-centered officials. But there are plenty of good ones and when I say "active" I mean just what I say.

All of these forces are alive in the interest of the homeseeker and in the ultimate success of his efforts. They will not indorse the plans or projects of the "shark" and what they do indorse must be 100 per cent perfect.

Every state in the Union is filled with possibilities in connection with this "back to the land" idea. It takes some money, brains and plenty of brawn to develop these potentialities. You can get the details in full from honest, straightforward men, whose business it is to guide you to success or else advise you that you are not fitted to play the farming game.

So, "look before you leap," get information which carries the "hall mark" of reliability, buy nothing "unsight and unseen" and, like that pioneer of days when our land was young, "be sure you're right, then go ahead."

Tollyann

Watch the Stock Peddlers!

READERS: Get the names and addresses of all persons and companies offering you speculative, doubtful stocks and securities in exchange for your Liberty bonds, with copies of their "literature." Mail them promptly for investigation to the

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.



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PALO VERDE VALLEY

CALIFORNIA'S INLAND EMPIRE

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Every kind of crop grown in the temperate zone thrives in this valley of wonders. The principal mortgage lifters are cotton, alfalfa, barley, corns and grains, hogs, cattle, sheep, chickens and turkeys. Palo Verde is still in the development stage and thus affords greater opportunities than can be found elsewhere.

The population has increased from 2000 to nearly 8000 in three years, since the providing of rail transportation by the building of the California Southern Railroad, connecting the valley with the Santa Fe.

Unimproved land with water can be had on very attractive terms.

Investigate Palo Verde if you would win a home, with health, wealth, and independence.

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EDITED BY DOUGLAS WHITE

Yosemite *The* Beautiful

California's Prima Donna *of* Things Natural
Beckons Men *and* Women *of* the Busy World
Beyond the Granite Mountain Barriers

By MACK A. ERWIN

YOSEMITE'S call rings with new charms and beckoning appeal in this year of peace-making and happy return to rational living.

With the dawn of peace and waning of war tension the great out-doors everywhere, offers rest, recreation, inspiration and health stabilization that will be sought by thousands who have been forced to forego vacation periods under stress of war. Worry and anxiety which are the greatest enemies to health and happiness loses itself with intensified association with nature in its superb manifestations. Thousands are planning to go to some nook of the picturesque upper regions as a guest of nature for the purpose of getting that health-brown that she alone can give. Everybody needs it.

Naturally speaking, Yosemite is California's most beautiful daughter, and is wedded to the admiration of the world at large. This virgin of beauty, the prima donna of things natural, that has quickened the indulgence of world thinking when it meditates upon nature and its 'wealth of resources', is admirably ready and charmingly willing to join the League of Nations that guar-

antee its right to reign in human consciousness as the personification of power and glory of natureocracy. This fair daughter, Yosemite, whose name is known wherever language is spoken, has made ready her robes to entertain ardent vacation delegates from all corners of the earth.

It takes six months of intensive storm periods that drive out every heel and hoof and wing of animal life before the spectacular setting is made. During this awful orgie of storm battle, mountains are buried with snow; deep blue canyons are filled—then sealed with ice; rivers are rested to quiet murmurs; lakes are lost; gorges are hidden; the picturesque landscape, and all that is in it is a prisoner of grim winter in its convulsive moods that shackle mountains and exile millions of acres during its reign.

Winter never fails to hold undisputed domain over California's sky-land and spring never fails to deliver its monumental snow acres to the countless canyons, rivers, and rivulets that unlash and become picturesque highways over which frozen oceans are delivered to thirsty plains. Winter defies,



VISTAS OF THE YOSEMITE

Delightful at all times, Yosemite National Park at this season of the year is a mountain valley filled with millions of wild-flowers; charming meadows; a winding river rushing through gigantic rock formation; majestic sequoias; mighty cataracts tumbling over precipices; wonderful panoramas; satisfying days and restful nights; a paradise in a mighty chasm.

Photos by Courtesy of Camp Curry

spring invites, and summer entertains—these are the moods of nature's three act drama that is staged yearly for the amusement, recreation, and inspiration of those who bear witness to its wonderful manifestations. Each season of the year has its characteristic attractiveness, but the winter has its own way and everything living moves to lower levels for safety comfy sake. The winter's stage manager has his own way in the matter of dolling up the landscape.

April is the quiet month when winter finishes its conquest and holds everything in its ice-mantled grasp. Snow blows and waftes on the wings of wind that finds no rest; the sky is gray; the firmament is hidden and the desert stillness is broken only with air currents that play here and there as the atmospheric moods dictate. It's a lazy subdued no man's land whose quiet is broken with spasmodic storms when spring goes over the top and seeks to gain its wierd outposts. Rain, snow and hail often spill in simultaneous operations, but to become plain mulched ice when contact is made on the frozen landscape. It is only when the sun joins hands with spring that the offensive begins. Night and day become mutual enemies. The clear blue sky and softening rays of the sun that seek to make its way into these ice incased trenches is defied by cold dark nights that makè a prisoner of the day's advance guards by the simple process of re-freezing all melted portions of the ice-mass. When spring makes its first dimple on the lurid storm ridden outposts, it has little promise. Only the mysterious convulsions of nature could uncage a country that is lost for so many months of the year. Winter signs spring's exacting armistice late in the month of April and there is supreme quiet.

During the succeeding weeks all depending on that most undependable schedule maker, the weather god, that brings everything to pass according to mood, there takes place the spetacular, the beautiful, the inspiring scene of natural phenomenon that enriches the soul of man. There is no sermon, preachment or written message that

strikes quite so deep, quite so satisfying, quite so convincing as a peep on nature in its most powerful settings. The changing of the coat of arms in the high Sierras is the biggest one-man job that forces of nature has to do and the people are learning to love, reverence, and get the joys, both material and spiritual that the free and inviting months offer in this land of mystery.

Word artists have tried to convey the message; picture artists have endeavored to steal its likeness; poets have sung its glory; musicians have set melodies to its moods, naturalists have tried in vain to analyze its mystery; laymen have echoed praise and wonderment that has encircled the earth and excited the envy of all scenic resorts; yet, when it is all said, it is only mockery to the actual soul tonic of visualizing in Yosemite's acres nearest the sky.

That great, ever changing panorama of white, blue, gray, and green backbone of the state known as the High Sierras and of which Yosemite is the most glowing gem, is a museum of wonderment whose priceless value ripens as the people learn more of the richness and invigorating wholesomeness of the almost unknown and unexplored recesses of the wonderful acres in exile. If breaking the crust and seeing this garden of bewildering scenic country from advantageous points excites so much praise and is so attractive to people at large, what will be the story when the fullness of its wealth is explored, appraised and made accessible. That day is not far in the future.

The fact that our present population lives in the lower regions where the temperatures are, more or less, stable, make climatic conditions of the higher regions a necessity for health medium. The lower plain and valley levels do not provide sufficient change in atmospheric temperature to stimulate and maintain health through protracted years of residence. The certain dampness in the coastal regions and malaria, which is peculiar to the inland valleys are conditions that cannot be avoided. This condition is true in all coast countries, especially those that are screened from winter rigors. The best



CAMP CURRY'S OPEN-AIR SWIMMING POOL ON YOSEMITE'S FLOOR

of climates can become the worst by living continuously in low altitudes. Vitality runs down unless it is stimulated by climatic changes. Just as the oak needs the cold to stimulate its leaf-shedding processes and the following sap-rising, so the human organisms demand atmospheric changes to recharge the human body. The mountains are nature's own open air resorts that are the biggest enemies to the drug merchants. Two weeks in a mountain snow zone will give better tonic than anything procurable in lower regions. They are nature's own health gardens.

Crispy, bracing, invigorating air that is filtered through dense pine forests and over boundless snow fields is one of nature's own tonics that will spring fever blisters on your lips within three days if you are a lower altituder with system stocked with patent poison. Doubtless there is no gift of the higher altitude that is more conducive to recharging human organisms than the snow-pure (pine ozoned breeze. Air currents are light, dry, ever-moving zephyrs that bear health to those who

sniff its fragrance. The very nature of negotiating via the foot route the trails that lead up and up, requires heavy using of the air consuming organs, therefore immediate and impelling use of this breath from nature. It isn't the pedal effort that causes fast breathing in higher altitudes, it's the lightness of the air. It's the kind of air that talks plain horse-sense to the breather—it lubricates, refines, purifies and charges the blood corpuscles in a refinery that is known to possess corrective properties of great value. Everybody admires the physical fitness of their friends who expose themselves to periodic sojourns in the high country.

H-2-O, the human radiator liquid of the interior sections of the state is often tinctured with alkali or other minerals that more or less incapacitate the human water system, if used incessantly for years. The water supply of today in the high mountains was snow or ice yesterday, and this applies every day in the year. Impurities break down under the freezing and re-freezing processes through which the

water passes in its slow filtering journey from the snow zone. So clear is the water that streams, regardless of depth, are as clear as crystal, and wherever there is water there is mirror clearness reflecting the beauties above. The large and small streams, lakes and ponds are as clear as the air above, and their sparkle appeals to the traveler that happens in these watered regions. Taking "one" on nature in the land of snow is a privilege that is rated highly by those who know the mountains. Microbats, etc., cannot survive the board of health precautions of the high out doors. The change of water is as desirable and helpful as the change of air and the two combined are twin first aids that add glow and zest to human organisms.

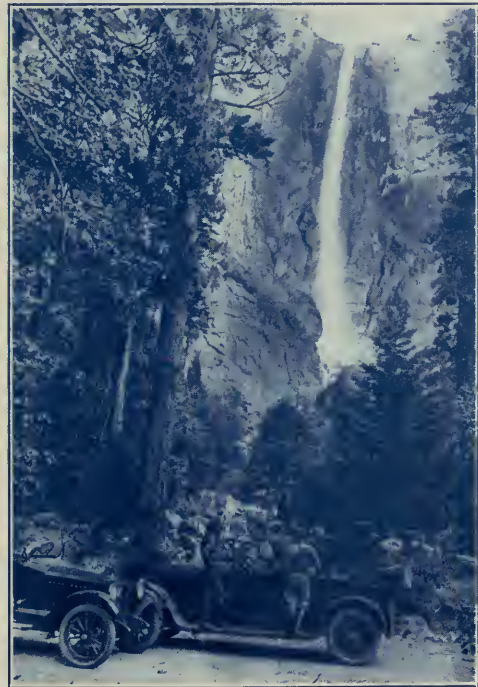
The vegetation of all kinds from stately Sequoias to the lily family are responsive to their season in a way that is alarming. The snow flower is first to appear. These mystery flowers break from their hidden berths and rise into prominence over night. The same



ALONG YOSEMITE'S HIGHWAY

Mighty sequoias are the oldest living things on earth.

Photo by Courtesy of Camp Curry



MAJESTIC YOSEMITE FALL

Highest of all cataracts in the heart of the sky mountains.

Photo by Courtesy of Camp Curry

fairy surrounds their creation that presides over the mushroom and kindred growths. The blood redness of the snow-flower stands out in amazing contrast with the white landscape. It seems to be the acme of jealousy between colors and the red-snow-iced-flower is the supreme monarch of all it surveys. Its life is so sacred that law forbids human hands from plucking this first pioneer member of the vegetation family that comes with the dawn of each season. Azalias, pussy paws, primroses and wild violets grow in rich profusion and massed formation that stands in pleasant contrast with rugged peaks. The ferns, lilies, and thousands of varieties of greenery grow with the same dispatch. Each canyon is a hot-house of beauty that knows no equal for quickness of growth and richness of color. "Millions of flowers are born to blush unseen" and stupid civilization is the loser. Nature has decorated each acre of the high region with suitable vegetation that grows, beautifies, and



GRACEFUL NEVADA FALL

Though not the greatest in Yosemite, this fall of water rivals many of the tremendous waterfalls and cascades, which give to this lofty valley a grandeur indescribable.

challenges the admiration of all those who see.

Trout! Trout! Trout—the wily denizen that multiplies, swarms, infests and invades the mountain streams is the most conspicuous animal in the high regions. The trout has the breeding capacity of cooties and living habits that insure low casualty. They negotiate the hazardous streams, and accident claims are unknown. A blind fisherman can catch the limit in most streams, and a chronic Isaac Walton could keep a modern fish cannery busy if they were allowed to operate. A two million capacity trout-hatchery is now under construction at Happy Isles which is the nearest to Camp Curry. This will swell the trout population to equal rank with the higher regions which are now so densely populated. Some streams offer sport in fishing, and others it is like stealing them out of a tub. Sickly and dispeptic trout are unknown. The taste of each kind is true to nature, and is rich as water meat ever gets. The average person



PLAYING IN PARADISE

All summer long Yosemite is dotted with shiny verdure.

Photo by Courtesy of Camp Curry



MAGNIFICENT SCENIC SPECTACLE

Through gigantic rock formations the Merced river rushes along.

Photo by Courtesy of Camp Curry

can eat his weight in trout every thirty days and still be hungry for trout. One mess calls for another, and when the trout fiend hikes home there is registered a forget-me-not in his eats calendar that stands out among the registered memories of a good fat time. It is the shame that the people of California allow millions of trout to die of old age every year while they soak in bacon grease and breed indigestion for the sake of enough energy to go to the trout streams of the high Sierras.

Yosemite Valley's floor is 4,000 feet above sea-level. Scores of lofty turrets and domes spring aloft; Glacier Point, 3,250 feet high; Three Brothers, 3,830; Eagle Peak, 3,813; mighty El Capitan, 3,604; Cathedral Spires, 2,154; Clouds' Rest, 5,694, and other inspiring pinnacles. Omnipresent is Half Dome. This most magnificent of ramparts lifts a proud head nearly five thousand feet above the valley and may be seen from most places below. It overwhelms the most experienced globe-trotters, with its mile of perpendicularity.

Groves of odorous bays, red-trunked spruces, dainty aspens, stately hemlocks, manzanitas, white-blossomed dog-woods, sugar pines and incense cedars scent the valley air. Merced River flows by singing a glorious song. One of its stretches over a smooth rock bottom is called The Silver Apron. Further on the noble current plunges into an emerald pool.

Primroses, azalias, mariposa lilies, roses, other sweet blossoms gladden the eye in spring, summer and early fall.

Birds and wild animals are comparatively unafraid because hunting has long been prohibited in Yosemite National Park's 1,125 square miles of unrivalled wilds.

There is an hospitable openness about the groves of Giant Sequoias, Silver Firs, Incense Cedars and other mighty trees in Yosemite. Their sun-lighted corridors welcome you unlike dense forests elsewhere. The Big Trees are so finely-balanced and perfectly proportioned that they never

seem monstrous. Their cinnamon-brown bark is often over three feet thick. There are three groves of Big Trees reached from Yosemite. The Tuolumne, Merced and Mariposa groves. Delightful drives take you to them, over a fascinating country.

Yosemite's waterfalls are world-renowned. Torrents leaping clear of the rocks, drop astounding distances through the pellucid air.

Yosemite Falls transcends all others in splendor. A splendid stream hurls itself more than two thousand feet from a precipice into the calm valley. The first leap is 1,430 feet, the middle fall 600, and the lower fall 320 feet. The river is 40 feet wide, 5 feet deep and flows 6,000 gallons per second. The terrific impact as it strikes the rocky floor, makes the earth tremble. The roar is heard for leagues. Clouds of spray volley forth in which rainbows gleam gloriously.* No cataract on earth approaches the sublimity of Yosemite Falls.

Bridal Veil Falls, 620 feet high, is



TENTING AMONG THE PINE AND CEDAR AT CAMP CURRY

pronounced by many travellers the most beautiful of all waterfalls. A crystal stream 40 feet wide here shoots off the face of a towering cliff, like a discharge of feathery rockets. In gauzelike ethereal folds the sheets of spray glitter in the sunlight like a veil of diamonds.

Vernal Falls presents the breathtaking spectacle of the entire Merced River 80 feet wide, plunging 317 feet down into a dark canyon. Spray arises like steam from a giant's cauldron.

There is only the \$5.00 entrance fee to the government, which entitles one to a season's permit for himself and automobile in the park.

The well-graded mountain roads and liberal government regulations make for safety, and no motorist need hesitate making the trip. Under the present regulations motorists have practically the freedom of the valley.

It is possible to enter the park over one road and leave over an entirely different route, thus giving a never-ending change of scenery.

The roads are all officially signed and the best routes for entering and leaving the valley are described herein. Camping facilities suggest themselves as the motorist passes along through the never ending panorama.

From San Francisco the trip can be made easily in a day or a day and a half, from Los Angeles in two days.

The consensus of opinion among motorists is that the Wawona route, via the famous Wawona hotel and Inspiration Point, is the best route for entering Yosemite for the first time.

Motorists may start on the Wawona route from Fresno, via Coarse Gold to Wawona, from Madera, via Raymond and Miami Lodge, or from Merced to Mariposa, via newly graded state highway and then to Wawona.

Leaving the state highway at Chinese Camp, Modesto, Merced, Madera or Fresno, one crosses the rolling foothill country of the San Joaquin and ascends gradually into mountains increasing in size, beauty and verdure, until all about one is a magnificent forest of Pine, Fir and Cedar. At the 6000-foot level are found the groves of big trees (*sequoia gigantia*). Near the

Mariposa grove are two pretty resorts, Miami Lodge and Wawona, where the air is pure and cool at night and full of the odor of the forest.

Leaving Wawona the road winds through the most magnificent sugar pine forest in the world, until swinging around a bend, Yosemite is seen in all its beauty from Inspiration Point, the logical and dramatic entrance to Yosemite.

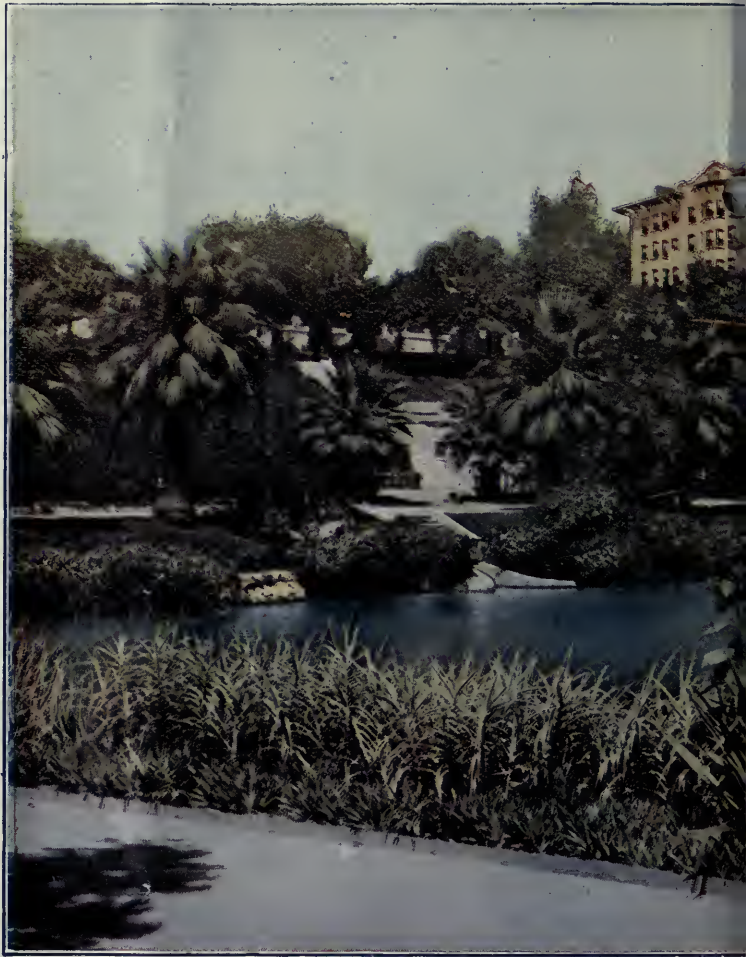
Descending to the valley floor along a road overhung with towering cliffs, and moistened from the spray of waterfalls, a few miles more brings one to a beautiful grove of pine and cedar at the foot of Glacier Point, where is situated Camp Curry, famous for its comfort, good cheer and hospitality.

Returning one has the choice of three routes, each offering its charms to the pleasure seeker.

The Coulterville route is by way of Merced Big Tree Grove, Hazel Green, Bower cave (well worth seeing), and the historic town of Coulterville, thence by different roads to either Merced or Modesto.

The Big Oak Flat road is the most direct to the north and runs via Carl Inn, Crocker's, Hamilton Station, Big Oak Flat and Priest's Hotel to Chinese Camp and State Highway. On this route just above Hamilton's Station, the new road to Hetch Hetchy joins, and above Crocker's is the new commencement of the Tioga Road.

The Tioga route runs through the highest section of Yosemite National Park, which has been aptly described as the Switzerland of America. The road itself attains a height of 9941 feet, but on all sides are seen sky-piercing peaks and spires, covered with age-encrusted ice and snow—many of them more than 13,000 feet in height. Below Tioga Pass is the newly rebuilt Leevining Canyon Grade, which forms the connecting link across the state; opening as it does the weird, wild volcanic and desert country lying east of the Sierra. At the foot of Leevining Canyon is Mono Lake, the craters, Hammond's Resort and the roads leading north to Tahoe and south to Los Angeles, through Bishop, Owens Valley and Mojave.



HOTEL LEIGHTON

To be practically in the heart of the city, yet with surroundings as alluring as those of a suburban hotel, is the striking feature of Hotel Leighton. It is located upon high ground fronting south in the Westlake residence section, directly opposite Westlake Park, with its beautiful lake and gardens.

Here is delightful relief from the noise and confusion of the business section, yet ten minutes ride on either of four direct car lines takes one into the shopping center and among the amusement places.

Hotel Leighton is an American plan family and tourist hotel of the highest class. Open all the year.

A. R. JAQUITH, Vice-President and



LOS ANGELES

Each room has direct outside exposure, hot and cold water, telephone and steam heat. Billiard room, barber shop, circulating library and elevator service in the building.

Large grounds with shade trees, swing seats, children's playground, clock golf, and two fine tennis courts.

Automobile entrance at main floor level. Parking space on the hotel grounds. Leighton Garage, day and night service, immediately across the street.

Golf Course.—Griffith Park Municipal Course is one of the finest. Twenty minutes auto ride from the Leighton.

General Manager, 2127 West Sixth Street

Automobile and Motorcycle Regulations

Governing the Admission of Automobiles and Motorcycles Into the Yosemite National Park of California

[ACTS of CONGRESS. 26 STAT., 650 and 29 STAT., 535]

1. **Entrances.** — Automobiles and motorcycles may enter and leave the park by any of the entrances, viz., Tioga Pass, Aspen Valley, Crane Flat, Merced Grove, El Portal, Wawona, and Mariposa Grove.

2. **Automobiles.**—The park is open to automobiles operated for pleasure, but not to those carrying passengers who are paying, either directly or indirectly, for the use of machines (excepting, however, automobiles used by park concessioners).

Careful driving is demanded of all persons using the roads.

The Government is in no way responsible for any kind of accident.

3. **Automobile Trucks.**—Automobile trucks are admitted to the park under the same conditions as automobiles, and are subject to the same regulations except as hereinafter noted:

Trucks of more than 3 tons capacity are not permitted on any of the park roads other than the El Portal Road and the roads on the floor of Yosemite Valley.

4. **Motorcycles.** — Motorcycles are admitted to the park under the same conditions as automobiles and are subject to the same regulations, as far as they are applicable. Automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles shall have the right of way over motorcycles.

5. **Roads.**—The Tioga Road is open from July 15 to September 30, the Big Oak Flat Road from May 15 to November 1, and the Wawona Road from May 1 to November 1.

The El Portal and Valley Roads are open all of the year, except occasionally during the winter, when the Valley Roads may be blocked with snow for short periods. These cases are rare, however, as the roads are cleared promptly after snow storms.

In the Big Oak Flat Road between Gentry (Station No. 2) and Floor of

Valley (station No. 1), 4 miles, and on the Wawona Road between Inspiration Point (station No. 3) and Floor of Valley (station No. 4) 2½ miles, automobiles may go east, down grade, only on odd hours, and may go west, up grade, only on even hours, speed in no case to exceed 12 miles per hour. They must travel between stations No. 1 and No. 2 on the Big Oak Flat Road within the hour, but in not less than 25 minutes, and between stations No. 3 and No. 4 on the Wawona Road within the hour, but in not less than 15 minutes.

6. **Permits.**—The permit must be secured at the ranger station where the automobile enters, and will entitle the permitted to go over and or all of the roads in the park. It is good for the entire season, expiring on December 31 of the year of issue. The permit must be conveniently kept so that it can be exhibited to park rangers on demand. Each permit must be exhibited to the checking ranger for verification on exit from the park.

7. **Fees.**—Fees for automobile and motorcycle permits are \$5 and \$2 respectively, and are payable in cash only.

8. **Distance Apart — Gears and Brakes.**—Automobiles while in motion must not be less than 50 yards apart, except for purpose of passing, which is permissible only on comparative levels or on slight grades. All automobiles, except while shifting gears, must retain their gears constantly enmeshed. The driver of each automobile will be required to satisfy the ranger issuing the permit that all parts of his machine, particularly the brakes and tires, are in first-class working order and capable of making the trip; and that there is sufficient gasoline in the tank to reach the next place where it may be obtained. The automobile must

carry at least one extra tire. Motorcycles not equipped with brakes in good working order will not be permitted to enter the park.

9. Speeds.—On the roads on the Floor of Yosemite Valley speed not to exceed 30 miles per hour will be permitted on straight stretches of open road, but speed must not exceed 15 miles per hour when passing through villages or camps, crossing bridges, passing teams or other automobiles or pedestrians, or rounding curves where visibility is obscured.

On all roads in the park speed is limited to 12 miles per hour on grades and when rounding sharp curves. On straight, open stretches when no team is nearer than 200 yards speed may be increased to 20 miles per hour.

Automobile trucks of more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons capacity are limited to a speed of not to exceed 10 miles per hour on all park roads.

10. Horns.—The horn will be sounded on approaching curves or stretches of road concealed for any considerable distance by slopes, overhanging trees, or other obstacles, and before meeting or passing other machines, riding or driving animals, or pedestrians.

11. Lights.—(Same as California State Law).

12. Muffler Cut-outs.—Muffler cut-outs must be closed on Valley roads or while approaching or passing riding horses, horse-drawn vehicles, hotels, camps, or checking stations.

13. Teams.—When teams, saddle horses, or pack trains approach, automobiles will take the outer edge of the roadway regardless of the direction in which they may be going, taking care that sufficient room is left on the inside for the passage of vehicles and animals. Teams have the right of way, and automobiles will be backed or otherwise handled as may be necessary so as to enable teams to pass with safety. In no case must automobiles pass animals on the road at a speed greater than 8 miles per hour.

14. Accidents, Stopovers.—If, because of accident or stop for any reason, automobiles are unable to keep

going they must be immediately parked off the road, or where this is impossible, on the outer edge of the road. If on a one-way road, the automobile must wait where parked for the next hour schedule going in its direction of travel. If for any reason the automobile is stopped on the floor of Yosemite Valley it must be parked off on the right-hand edge of the road.

15. Fines and Penalties.—Violation of any of the foregoing regulations will be punishable by revocation of automobile permit or by immediate ejection from the park, or by a fine of not to exceed \$500; or by any combination of the three, and be cause for refusal to issue new automobile permit to the owner without prior sanction in writing from the director of the National Park Service.

16. Time.—Automobile drivers should compare their watches with the clocks at checking stations.

17. Reduced Engine Power, Gasoline, Etc.—Due to the high altitude of the park roads, ranging between 4,000 and 10,000 feet, the power of all automobiles is much reduced, so that a leaner mixture and about 50 per cent more gasoline is required than at lower altitudes. Likewise, one gear lower will generally have to be used on grades than would have to be used in other places. A further effect that must be watched is the heating of the engine on long grades, which may become serious unless care is used. Gasoline can be purchased at regular supply stations as per posted notices.

Motorcycles equipped with single speed engines will encounter serious difficulties in negotiating the heavy mountain grades, and drivers are warned against making the attempt with this class of machine.

18. Garage.—In Yosemite Valley automobiles may be housed free of charge at Camp Curry, Yosemite Camp and other camps of this character. The garage operated by the Yosemite National Park Company is equipped for the housing of automobiles, as well as general repair work, parts, supplies, etc., at prices regulated by the National Park Service.

CAMP CURRY IN *The* YOSEMITE

This Public Resort Is Situated Among the Pines and Cedars with
Modern Equipment for 1000 Guests at Moderate Rates

CAMP CURRY is a fully equipped modern hotel camp with a capacity of 1000 guests, situated in the midst of a pine and cedar forest, on the needle-carpeted floor of California's wonderland, Yosemite, operated on the American Plan and offering to the public all of the delights and attractions of camp life coupled with the conveniences and service of a first-class hotel. It was the first public camp in Yosemite and has in the past twenty seasons entertained over 85,000 guests, beginning with 290 in 1899 and averaging 11,000 a year for the past three seasons.

It is personally managed by its owners and nothing is left undone that might add to the convenience or comfort of its guests.

The rates are moderate and the expense of an outing in Yosemite can be accurately figured in advance.

Camp Curry is on the floor of Yosemite Valley, in the Yosemite National Park, about two hundred miles east of San Francisco. It is located at the head of the valley, nearest the principal trails and chief points of interest and at the base of Glacier Point, a mass of rock towering 3250 feet above the camp.

Five magnificent waterfalls are fed from the snowy mantle of the surrounding Sierra and as their streams thunder down the precipitous walls of the valley and meet and mingle in the placid Merced, they waken and keep alive the verdure which clothes and softens the lines of the granite cliffs.

The Horseshoe Route, operating seven passenger Pierce-Arrow cars between Merced and Yosemite via Wawona and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, leaves Merced at 8:00 a. m. daily between May 1st and October 31st, arrives at Miami Lodge for lunch and, after making a side trip through the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, arrives at Wawona for dinner. The next morning the trip continues into the Yosemite

via Inspiration Point, arriving at Camp Curry at 11:30 a. m. An optional side trip to Glacier Point puts the passenger into Camp Curry at 6:00 p. m.

The "Cannon Ball" leaves Camp Curry daily at 9 a. m. direct to Wawona for lunch, arriving at Merced at 4:45 p. m.

Various combinations of the railroad and auto service are available so that the tourist need see no scenery twice, going in one way and out the other.

Camp Curry has 650 tents of various sizes, accommodating one or more guests each.

The tents are of 10-ounce white duck double roofed to afford ample protection against the sun and rain and are set up on tongue and groove board platforms, carpeted with grass rugs.

The service is the same as in any first-class hotel.

Bungalow cottages maintained at Camp Curry are acknowledged by all guests to be the last word in charm and comfort. The cottages are built for one, two, or four rooms.

Camp Curry is equipped throughout with modern plumbing.

From standpoint of service Camp Curry offers everything the most exacting guest demands. The dining room is the boast of satisfied campers; most of its employees are selected from university and other school circles. Tipping is unnecessary here to secure proper service. A modern bath-house and swimming pool is maintained. There is also a studio, candy kitchen, soda fountain and free garage for the further convenience of Camp Curry guests.

Everything at Camp Curry is conducted for the pleasure of the guest. Amusements include everything offered at any first class resort.

When you arrive at Camp Curry Foster Curry will greet you.



A Little Talk to Homeseekers

BY

POLLYANN

ON THE

Requirements Essential to Success

and

Necessary Capital Needed to Succeed
with Earnest Effort in the West

I SAW a letter the other day from a homeseeker now living in an eastern city in which he stated his desire to secure a government homestead location of one hundred and sixty acres.

The conditions which must surround this location, in order to satisfy the longings of this particular settler, were that the land must be within fifty miles of Los Angeles, it must be near the sea coast and must have water available for irrigation.

I wonder if the writer of that letter has ever stopped to realize what has happened in California in the last generation. Surely not, because had he known conditions, he would not have wasted his time in writing and the time of the railroad administration's agricultural section in reading and answering a query for something that does not exist. To be sure, there are a limited number of homestead and other government locations still available to the settler in California but they are either so far removed from transportation as to render them unavailable for the homeseeker who must create an immediate income from his land, or are so situated regarding water possibilities as to require a large investment in order to bring them into production.

This is the condition in California

and it is briefly summed up by Dean Thomas F. Hunt of the Agricultural College at Berkeley in his latest publication on advice to the settler. Dean Hunt says:

"There was a time, not long ago, when the normal process of becoming a farmer was to homestead a piece of government land. Theoretically it is still an available process, but practically it is non-existent."

So there you are, Mr. Homeseeker, with a direct opinion from the man of all men best posted as to a settler's opportunities in California.

In Utah and Idaho, and to some extent in Oregon, this ruling will not accurately apply for there are areas possible of development where all classes of government land are still open to the settler.

But the man in search of a western home must fully realize that the taking up of government land and its transformation into a home is a matter of unadulterated pioneering. Results may be advanced if sufficient capital is at hand to cover development expense but, to the man of little capital, it is a long hard road.

Now do not mistake me and interpret me as saying that in the states mentioned, there is little government land open to settlement. On the other

hand there are thousands, yes millions of acres, only awaiting the application of proper and possible reclamation systems to render them as fertile as any lands on earth.

Right now the greatest minds of the engineering world are busy with the questions regarding these vast stretches of western land and are only waiting for Congress to adopt Secretary Lane's plans before they set the dirt flying on the great projects that have already been proved practical.

Of course these lands under the projects planned will be primarily available to the returned soldier but, from my point of observation, there will be a greatest plenty of chances for men, and women too, who did not don the uniform of Uncle Sam.

Speaking of letters from homeseekers reminds me to have a few words to say on the money question. Of the thousands of letters asking for information regarding opportunities in the west, which I have been privileged to read, there is a goodly percentage which tell of either no capital or else a meager sum that would not give even a preliminary start in any country.

I made a personal reference of this same matter to Dean Hunt and his reply was:

"I have heard of people making a success on less than five hundred or a thousand dollars capital but they are few and far between. I have always advocated the possession of at least that amount if a person would make a comfortable success.

"There are, of course, conditions where a smaller amount would be sufficient and, in naming that figure, I am referring to the man who wishes to build up a home place of sufficient size to produce a good living for his family and provide for educational and other necessary expense.

"In California's state settlement plans, as developed in the colony at Durham, a few contracts were made involving amounts under \$5,000—but if

a man is going out into the open market to secure his home he will require the sum named. In addition he must be capable and willing to work hard enough to show a return from his labors considerably in advance of the results achieved by any help he may employ."

As an endorsement of Dean Hunt's opinion I have before me letters from several men experienced in colonization and the placing of settlers. Every one of them gives figures in excess of four thousand dollars as a necessary capital for the California settler who wishes to become an owner and devote his entire attention to the upbuilding of a revenue-producing home place.

Now, on the other hand, comes the man who has a family who can render him sufficient assistance to permit of his developing revenue from his labor on neighboring places or in a position away from his own property.

To a man so situated his own efforts may be considered as a part of his capital. I have known such men to succeed in building up a producing home on a capital as low as one thousand dollars. Many of these smaller successes are made in the raising of poultry with a little intensive farming on the side.

Success on a small investment depends, primarily, on close proximity to markets where every advantage can be taken for quick sales and minimum cost of transportation.

Poultry is good if given the proper attention but this attention must be constant and unvarying and must include the immediate elimination of every bird whose record does not show a profit. On a well handled and scientifically operated poultry ranch the annual profit per bird should approximate one dollar. An acre will keep several hundred birds although plenty of room is an increased asset. So it is easy to figure on California's poultry possibilities.

Some successful small ranchers com-

bine a small dairy plant with their poultry. A natural accompaniment of the dairy is a herd of hogs. Then there is possibility in honey for, in California, bees are easy to handle and, in proper locations, very productive.

All these things mean work and, if the head of the family is employed away from his home place, provision must be made for having this work done. If the family, with the help of the household head in odd hours, can handle the affairs—all well and good. But if this help must be hired the profits vanish in the pay-roll.

Please take me in the right spirit. I do not wish to throw a blanket over the aspirations of even the smallest homesteader but I do wish to have them understand that the building up of a producing home requires a financial foundation. This foundation may consist of part cash and part earning power but it must exist to insure success.

Now understand me, my dear homeseeker—there are ample opportunities out here on the western slope of our country for thousands of families and

successful ones too. That is just what we wish to see. Success and not failure. For this very reason I am trying to place you in touch with the facts.

I wish that I could have a good personal "pow wow" with every one of you who have written a homeseeker's letter about our glorious west. I believe I could help you solve a lot of problems that now seem hard to you.

I could at least remove a few ideas one of which was expressed by a lady who stated that she was deeply interested in the city of San Diego but would not consider it as a home unless assured that "law and order were maintained" there.

I have wondered what kind of a reply Billy Tompkins, the energetic Secretary of San Diego's Chamber of Commerce, would have made to this query. Anyhow she was told the truth about the city on the "Harbor of the Sun" and that she as well as many other prospective settlers will find a happy home in this gloriously wonderful West, is the sincere wish of

Pollyann



ANNOUNCEMENT

Henry K. Silversmith, formerly of Spokane, Wash., comes to THE ARROWHEAD as business manager. Mr. Silversmith for the past twenty years has been associated in various capacities with leading Pacific Coast development publications. His latest connection was with The Pacific Northwest Farm Trio, including The Washington, The Idaho and The Oregon Farmers, published at Spokane, Wash.

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PALO VERDE VALLEY

CALIFORNIA'S INLAND EMPIRE

(Where Nothing Knocks but Opportunity)

Palo Verde is one of the richest valleys in the entire Southwest. It is located in Riverside County and borders the Colorado River for a distance of 30 miles.

It contains 100,000 acres of deep, rich silt soil made by alluvial deposits from the Colorado during bygone centuries.

It is irrigated by an abundant supply of water taken by gravity from the Colorado River. The farmers own the water system, so the only cost of water is actual expense of distribution.

Every kind of crop grown in the temperate zone thrives in this valley of wonders. The principal mortgage lifters are cotton, alfalfa, barley, corns and grains, hogs, cattle, sheep, chickens and turkeys. Palo Verde is still in the development stage and thus affords greater opportunities than can be found elsewhere.

The population has increased from 2000 to nearly 8000 in three years, since the providing of rail transportation by the building of the California Southern Railroad, connecting the valley with the Santa Fe.

Unimproved land with water can be had on very attractive terms.

Investigate Palo Verde if you would win a home, with health, wealth, and independence.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
BLYTHE, CALIFORNIA

Seashore—



—Mountains

Vacation Time

is here again and many of us are planning to spend a goodly portion of that time at one of the numerous seaside resorts while others will prefer the mountains—

In either case the PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY offers unexcelled service to seaside resorts and direct connections to many mountain camps.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

The Agricultural Section, Division of Traffic, is formed for the purpose of encouraging Agricultural Development and Furnishing Information to Prospective Homeseekers. Information on these subjects may be secured by addressing any of the above named Committeemen, or

J. L. EDWARDS, Manager Agricultural Section, U. S. R. R. Administration
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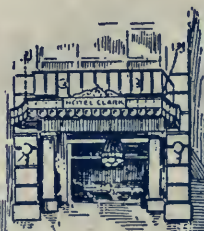
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